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ORDS OF

THE XL. REGT.

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To His Father
from
J. Prendergast

Jersey. 7th Inv. Gt.

Xmas 1891.

To E. C. Phillott.
from
D. J. P.

Aug. 25. 1913.

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Douglas Craven Phillott

Lieut-Colonel Indian Army

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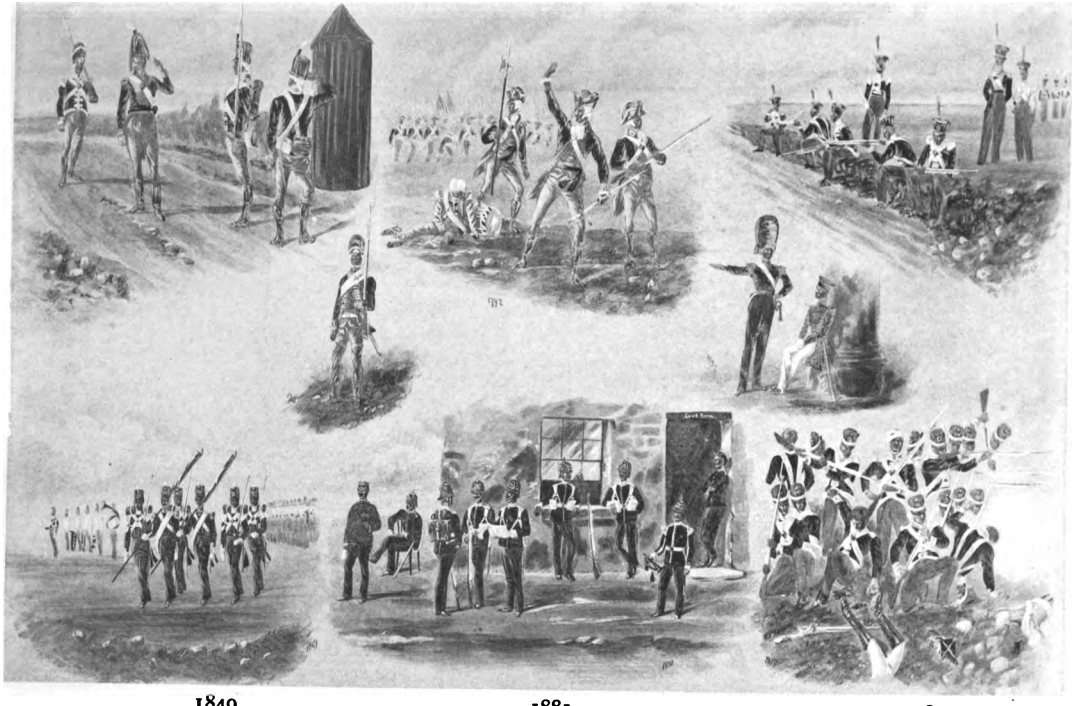
1807 1786 1792 1837 1829



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OLD UNIFORMS OF THE XL. (2ND SOMERSETSHIRE) REGT.

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PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS

TO THE BATTALION,

16TH JULY, 1891.

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A SHORT RECORD OF

THE SERVICES OF THE

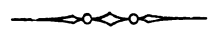
1ST BATTALION

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers,

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGT.

FORMERLY

THE 40TH (2ND SOMERSETSHIRE) REGIMENT.



COMPILED BY

CAPTAIN R. H. RAYMOND SMYTHIES,

1ST BN. P. W. V. (S: LAN: REGT.,)

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS

TO THE BATTALION,

16TH JULY, 1891.

"JERSEY TIMES" STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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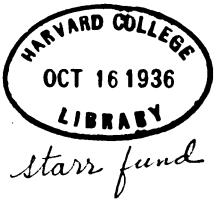

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PREFACE.

A TIME like the present when the 40th Regiment is about to commence, so to speak, a new era in its history under colours which no longer bear the time-honoured numerals XL seems so suitable an occasion to publish a short record of the principal events connected with its services that, in spite of many difficulties, I have ventured to attempt the task. It need hardly be said that I am fully sensible of the fact that a history so interesting deserves far more able treatment than I can hope to give it, and, moreover, requires much time and a copious library, neither of which are now at my disposal. Such as it is, however, I venture to place this record before the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of my Regiment, for whom it is primarily intended, in the hope that the interest, which I know they take in the subject of it, will enable them to forget its shortcomings. In conclusion, I need only add that the work lays no claim to literary merit, but is indeed, for the most part, simply a collection of extracts gathered from official and other sources and so arranged as to form a continuous, though brief, history of the 40th Regiment from its formation to the present time.

Much that is interesting and also important has of necessity been omitted, but it is hoped that in the future these defects may be remedied and if this record succeeds only in answering the requirements of the moment by arousing an interest in the history of an old and distinguished corps, it will more than satisfy the ambition of the writer.

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ADDENDA TO PREFACE.

Feeling that the general reference in the foregoing preface to the sources from which I obtained information and extracts, is insufficient; I desire here to acknowledge the valuable assistance I received, especially from "Events in the Services of the 40th Regt." by the late Captain F. Nelson, 40th Regt. To this record Capt. Nelson devoted much time and labour, but his lamented death unhappily prevented his completing it. In the present work the account of the period from 1717 to 1807 is largely compiled from Capt. Nelson's writings and I desire fully to acknowledge my indebtedness to him for valuable details regarding those years and the years 1829 to 1845. Information has also been obtained from Capt. Bladen Neill's "Four years' Service in the East with H.M.'s 40th Regt."; from "Extracts from the papers of the late Major Mill, 40th Regt.," edited by his son; from the Autobiography of Sergt. Wm. Lawrence, 40th Regt., and from other works; to the Authors of all of which I tender my acknowledgements. It also gives me much pleasure to mention here the trouble taken in connection with this work by H. G. Hammond-Spencer, Esq., whose able assistance and skill enabled me to obtain the illustrations, which so greatly add to the interest of these pages.

R. H. R. S.

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PART I.

From the Formation of the Regt.,

in 1717, to

The Storming of Monte Video,

in 1807.

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A SHORT RECORD OF THE SERVICES

OF THE

1st Battalion The Prince of Wales's Volunteers

(SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGT.)

Formerly the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regt.

Chapter I., 1717 to 1783.

Few Regiments have had a more varied career in all parts of the world than the Old Fortieth Foot—the "Fighting Fortieth" familiarly known as "The Excellers."

The Battalion dates its origin from the year 1717, in the third year of the reign of King George the First. It was formed at Annapolis Royal from certain independent companies of foot which for years had garrisoned some of the American and West Indian plantations, and placed under the command of Colonel Richard Phillips, afterwards Governor of Nova Scotia. All regiments junior to the 39th having been disbanded after the Peace of Utrecht, the new corps took precedence after that Regt. Its uniform was scarlet with buff facings, and white, orange and red mixed lace.* For thirty years after its formation the regiment continued to serve in Nova Scotia, Maine, and Newfoundland. In 1750 Colonel Phillips was succeeded in the command by Colonel Edward Cornwallis, and in the year 1751 the regiment which had hitherto been known as "Phillips's Regiment of Foot" was, together with other regiments, granted by Royal Warrant a numerical title and was known as "The Fortieth Foot."

1750 Phillips's Regt. of Foot.

1751 Fortieth Regt. of Foot.

* The official Army List of 1772 describes the uniform of the 40th as red : facings, buff ; lace, white, with one red and one black stripe. It would appear, therefore, that the orange stripe was afterwards changed to black, perhaps as mourning for General Wolfe.

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In June 1758 a force was sent from Halifax under Major General Amherst against Louisburg, and of this the 40th formed part. The fleet came to anchor in Garbarus Bay, seven miles west of Louisburg, on the 2nd June and was six days off the coast before a landing could be effected owing to the heavy surf. The French were fully prepared, having a chain of posts from Cape Noir to the Flat Point and redoubts from thence to the bottom of the Bay.

LOUISBURG.

Louisburg. 8th June, 1758.

On the 8th, when the violence of the surf had somewhat abated, the troops were assembled in boats before daybreak in three divisions. The ships opened fire, and shortly afterwards the boats rowed into shore under Brigadier General Wolfe, whose detachment was composed of the Grenadiers and Light Companies of the Army, including those of the Fortieth Regiment. The Division on the right, under Brigadier General Whitemore, rowed to the right by the White Point as if intending to force a landing there. The centre Division under Brigadier General Lawrence, formed of the 40th, 15th, 22nd, 35th and 45th Regiments, made a show of landing at Fresh Water Cove. As the boats came within range the enemy directed their whole fire on them, and the surf was so great that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Brigadier General Wolfe landed, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat; many boats upset, several broke in pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore. As soon as the left division landed, the detachments of the centre rowed to the left and followed, then the remainder of the centre division as fast as the boats could fetch them, and the right in like manner.

The troops encamped for the night before Louisburg, and on the 9th the Fortieth was formed into the First Brigade with the 1st-22nd, 3rd-60th, and 45th Regiments under the command of Brigadier-General Whitemore.

For a few days offensive operations proceeded very slowly, bad weather retarded the landing of stores and provisions, and the nature of the country presented many serious obstacles. The enemy having destroyed

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the Grand Battery on the 11th and retired into the town, the Grenadiers of the Fortieth, 45th and 47th, were ordered to take post at L'Orembec upon the Light-house Point under Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, and a number of men were detached from every picquet (the Fortieth giving three Officers, and 87 non-commissioned officers and men) in all 1,220, the whole commanded by Brigadier-General Wolfe; with the object of throwing up batteries, silencing the island battery, and destroying the shipping. On the 13th trenches were dug, and on the same evening the enemy sallied from the town, but were driven back by the Light Infantry with the loss of five killed and forty wounded.

Lieutenant Lilley of the Fortieth Light Company was wounded on this occasion. The siege progressed, and on the 29th a Grenadier of the Fortieth was killed in his tent by a shot from the ships, whose fire that day was very hot but was lessened towards evening by a 13-inch shell "taking place" in that ship which had kept up the principal cannonade. On the 17th July, three Grenadiers of the Fortieth were killed by shells in the trenches. The fire continued with vigour on both sides, until the 21st, when the destruction of their ships caused the French to become dispirited, and on the 25th the garrison capitulated.

During the siege the Fortieth suffered as follows:

Lieutenant Lilley wounded.
1 Corporal, 7 rank and file killed,
1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 19 rank and file wounded.

The loss of the British was but slight compared with the importance of the conquest, the news of which diffused a general joy over Great Britain. The 11 pairs of colours captured were, by His Majesty's orders, carried in full procession, escorted by the Guards, to St. Paul's, and there deposited, under a discharge of cannon.

Thus the 40th won their first honour, although it was not till the year 1882 that the word "Louisburg" was allowed to be borne on the Regimental colour.

In the following year the Grenadiers of the Fortieth, 22nd and 45th were formed into a body called the "Louisburg Grenadiers" which accompanied the expedition against Quebec, and it was when lead-

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ing on these Louisburg Grenadiers and the 28th Regt. that General Wolfe fell mortally wounded. The Grenadiers subsequently served at the defence of Quebec from September 1759 to May 1760.

The Fortieth next served in the expedition against Montreal, which surrendered in September 1760, when, to quote a French writer, a colonial empire eleven times the size of France passed into the hands of the victors.

After this the Regiment went to the West Indies and served at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1761, and at the conquest of Havannah in 1762, and eventually, when peace was made in 1763, it came home after no less than forty-six years of continuous foreign service.

It was then for some time on the Irish Establishment.

When the American Colonies revolted, however, the 40th again went abroad to the scene of action and fought at Long Island, at the capture of New York, and in the subsequent operations at the close of the year 1776. In the following year it took part in the expedition against Philadelphia and fought in the battles of Brooklyn, Princetown and Germantown. In this latter engagement especially the Regiment covered itself with glory, and it is much to be regretted that there is no record on its colours to commemorate its achievements on that occasion.

Germantown is a village about six miles from Philadelphia.

The British army in their line of encampment intersected this village near the centre and at almost right angles; the Schuylkill covered the left wing, in front of which were the German Chasseurs; a battalion of Light Infantry and the Queen's American Rangers covered the right wing; and at the head of the village the 2nd Battalion of Light Infantry was posted, supported by the Fortieth. The Fortieth was particularly distinguished at the battle of Germantown in consequence of a judicious arrangement of Lieutenant Colonel Musgrave, the Commanding officer, in taking possession of, and bravely defending a stone building called "Chew House," whereby the advance of the American army was checked and a project for the surprise of the British Army totally defeated.

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The following account of the affair is taken from "Stedman" &c. General Washington, who was at this time encamped at Shippack Creek, on the eastern side of the Schuylkill, about 17 miles from Germantown, being reinforced by 1,500 troops from Pecks Hill and 1,000 Virginians, and having received intelligence that large detachments were sent to take possession of Philadelphia, formed the design of surprising the camp at Germantown.

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

Germantown. 3rd October 1777.

At six in the morning, the 3rd October, 1777, the enemy quitted their encampment at Shippack Creek, and under cover of a thick fog made an attack on the 2nd Battalion Light Infantry, posted at the head of the village, and General Washington, advancing with his army, divided into five columns, endeavoured to enter the north end of the village, in order to separate the British force and thereby to ensure success to the different attacks on the British flanks. The Fortieth, which lay on the slope westward out of the main street, moved up to the support of the Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, who commanded the Fortieth, finding that the position was already occupied by the Americans in force, retired down the main street fighting and took his stand east of the street at Chew House, a stone building of considerable strength on a crowning site. Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave by his address and activity had contrived to keep six companies of the regiment together, and in order to impede the progress of the enemy threw them into the house and, barricading the lower windows, opened a destructive fire from the cellars and upper windows.

This gallant conduct arrested the Americans in their career and in the event prevented the separation of the right and left wings of the British troops, by which means time was afforded to the rest of the army to get under arms. General Washington immediately ordered a brigade to surround the house. Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave and his brave men refused to surrender, and, from the windows pouring a heavy fire on the enemy, did considerable execution. Four pieces of cannon were then brought against him, the fire of

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which he continued to brave * till he received assistance from Major-General Grey, who with the 3rd Brigade and Brigadier-General Agnew with the 4th Brigade attacked the enemy with great spirit. At length part of the right wing, by attacking the enemy on the opposite side of the village, caused them to give ground and they retired with great precipitation.

On the part of the British 600 were killed and wounded; the loss of the Americans was 300 killed, 500 wounded, and above 400 prisoners. General Nash was killed and 54 officers taken prisoners.

The Fortieth suffered the following loss :—

Lieutenant Doyle,
" Forbes,
Ensign Campbell,
} Wounded.
4 Rank and File, killed.
3 Sergeants, 23 Rank and File, wounded.
3 Rank and File, missing.
Casualties in flank companies not included.

It was the general opinion of the officers of both armies that had the Americans advanced immediately instead of attacking the Fortieth, the total defeat of the British must have ensued. But the delay occasioned by the several attempts to reduce Chew House afforded time for the British line to get under arms, and that circumstance was justly considered as the salvation of the British Army.

A medal commemorative of this action was specially struck for the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Fortieth, a specimen of which is now in possession of the Officers of the Regiment. This medal bears on one side a representation of Chew House surrounded by cannon and the American

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* Most daring attempts were made to fire the building. Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrens, A.D.C. to General Washington, with a few volunteers rushed up to the house under cover of the smoke, and applied a burning brand to the principal door ; by almost a miracle this gallant Officer escaped unharmed although his clothes were repeatedly torn by the defenders' shot. Another and equally daring attempt was made by Major White, A.D.C. to General Sullivan ; he ran under a window with a fire-brand where the shots from the building could not reach him. He was discovered, and a soldier, running into the cellar, shot him dead through the basement window. [Curtis ; "Private memoirs of Washington."]

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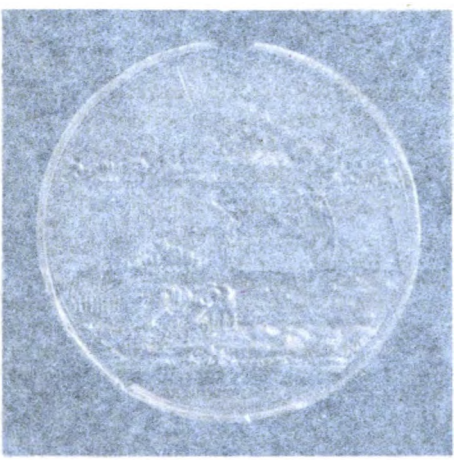

GERMANTOWN MEDAL.

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GERMANTOWN MEDAL.

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troops, and on the other side the words " Germantown 3rd October 1777 " encircled by a laurel wreath.

In the following year the Fortieth formed part of a force of 5,000 men sent under General Grant to effect the conquest of St. Lucia.

Some severe fighting took place and General Grant in his despatch says :—" The officers and men were cool and determined; they even surpassed if possible their usual spirit and bravery."

Eventually, on the 30th Dec., 1778, the Island surrendered to the British.

After this the Regiment remained for some months in St. Lucia and then sailed on the 2nd July, 1779, with a force under General Grant which had for its object the retaking of St. Vincent and saving of Grenada.

Grenada, however, was captured before the force could arrive to its assistance, and while at sea the French fleet was fallen in with when an action ensued off Grenada. The enemy's fleet were much superior in numbers, and consequently after a sharp fight the English bore away up to the Island of St. Christopher where the transports all assembled in safety.

Shortly after this the Fortieth, under Colonel Musgrave, were sent to Antigua to provide for the safety of that place; there they remained till June 1781 and then went to Staten Island, North America. On it being known that General Washington had moved southward against Cornwallis at New York, a small expedition was sent under Brigadier-General Arnold to endeavour to bring off and destroy the privateers and naval and other stores collected at New London. The Fortieth formed part of this force and together with the 54th Regiment greatly distinguished themselves.

The troops sailed on the 4th September, passed through the Sound in transports, and landed on the morning of the 6th about three miles from New London in two divisions, one on each side of the harbour.

That on the Groton side consisted of the Fortieth and 54th Regiments with some New Jersey volunteers and artillery, and was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre (54th), whilst that on the New London

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side consisted of the troops under Brigadier-General Arnold.

On the New York side no great opposition was made, a redoubt was abandoned on the approach of General Arnold also Fort Trumbull, and New London was at once taken possession of.

The attack on Fort Griswold. 6th Sept. 1781.

On the Groton side of the harbour was Fort Griswold, a regular work of considerable strength. The division under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre on landing marched in two columns, the 54th and the Fortieth respectively leading each. The New Jersey volunteers and artillery, who landed last, were in rear and fell behind while making the circuit of some swampy ground, so that they did not reach the summit of the hill on which Fort Griswold rested until after the storming party had gained possession of the ramparts. A small knoll, Avery's hill, close by, was the rendezvous of the assailants, who did not wait for their artillery before commencing their assault. The fort was at first supposed to be incomplete and its great strength was not discovered until too late ; for the garrison had refused to surrender, and the attack began before the counter order from General Arnold could reach Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre. The following extract from Brigadier General Arnold's despatch will suffice to describe the nature of the service which the Fortieth and 54th had to perform on this occasion:—

"After a most obstinate defence of nearly forty "minutes the fort was carried by the superior bravery "and perseverance of the assailants. The attack "was judicious and spirited, and reflects the highest "honour on the officers and troops engaged, who "seemed to vie with each other in being first in "danger."

"The troops approached on three sides of the "work, which was a square with flanks, made a lodge-"ment in the ditch, and under a heavy fire which "was kept up from the works, effected a second lodge-"ment on the fraising which was attended with great "difficulty as only a few picquets could be forced out, "and broke in a place, and was so high that the sol-"diers could not ascend without assisting each other. "Here the bravery and coolness of the troops were "very conspicuous as the first who ascended the fraise

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" were obliged to silence a 9-lb. gun which enfiladed " the place on which they stood, until a sufficient " body had collected to enter the place, which was " done with fixed bayonets, through the embrasures " where they were opposed with great obstinacy by " the garrison with long spears. On this occasion I " have to regret the loss of Major Montgomery of the " Fortieth, who was killed by a spear in entering the " enemy's works, and Ensign Whillock, Fortieth, " killed in the attack, &c."

The Fortieth suffered the following loss :—

Major Montgomery, Ensign Archibald Whillock, } killed.
Captain George Craige, Lieutenant H. W. Smythe, Ensign Thomas Hyde, } died of their wounds.
1 Sergeant, 28 Rank and File, killed.
2 „ 1 Drummer, 49 Rank and File, wounded.

Major Montgomery, Fortieth, had succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre in the command on the latter being wounded, and was killed as he entered the works; the command next devolved upon Major Bromfield, whose conduct did him great honour. The following extract is taken from the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Clinton, to Lord Germaine, dated New York, 12th September, 1781 :—

" I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that " the Brigadier-General speaks to me with the highest " praise of the good-conduct, discipline and gallantry of " all the officers and men who accompanied him on this " service. But as no words, in my opinion, can do them " full justice, I shall only observe that the assault of " fort Griswold, and the carrying it by coup-de-main " notwithstanding the very obstinate resistance of the " garrison, will undoubtedly impress the enemy with " every apprehension from the ardour of the British " troops, and will hereafter be remembered with the " greatest honour to the Fortieth and 54th Regiments " and their leaders to whose share the attack fell, though " at present we cannot too much lament the heavy " loss they sustained in the many brave officers " and men who fell in the assault, and I cannot doubt " your lordship will be happy to lay the merit of their " exertions before the King for his most gracious " approbation."

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The total loss in the assault was 2 Officers, 46 men killed; 8 Officers and 135 men wounded.

Of the garrison 85 were killed, including Colonel Ladyard, their commander, 60 wounded and 70 made prisoners, and the loss sustained in property by the Americans was very great.

The Fortieth returned to Staten Island and occupied its former quarters.

Chapter II., 1783 to 1799.

On the termination of the war the Fortieth left America, and towards the end of December 1783 disembarked at Portsmouth and marched to Chichester. There they remained till February 1784, and then marched to Taunton where they were enabled to made acquaintance with the recruiting district which had been allotted to them two years previously. In 1782 county titles were bestowed on Regiments not already in possession of some special designation besides their numbers, a special injunction being added that they should cultivate an interest in the localities after which they were named. The Fortieth thus became the 2nd Somersetshire Regiment, which title they retained until the reorganisation of the army in 1881.

Title of 2nd Somersetshire Regiment given. 1782.

From Taunton the Regiment moved to Plymouth, then went to the North of England and were quartered in Chester. From thence, in 1787, they went to Liverpool for a short time, afterwards returning to Chester, and in 1788 sent four companies to the Isle of Man. In May 1789 they moved again to Ireland and occupied various stations till the end of the year, when they embarked at Cork; the flank companies for the West Indies where they took part in the attack on St. Pierre, the conquest of St. Lucia and the reduction of Guadaloupe, whilst the remainder of the Regiment joined a force destined for France to assist the French loyalists of La Vendée. After this they joined the force under the Duke of York at Michlin and served on the Waal and in the winter retreat of 1794-95 to Bremen.

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The Regiment next went to the West Indies and served at the capture of St. Vincent in 1795, and in the subsequent operations in that Island and Grenada, in 1796.

During the latter years several very sharp actions took place in which a considerable number of officers and men were killed and wounded. The following account of an officer of the Regiment, who was wounded in an attack on Vigie Ridge, 16th June, is extracted from Colonel Stewart's "Highland Regiments." It speaks well for the vitality of the officers :—

"Among the wounded was a Lieutenant of the "Fortieth. A musket ball had passed through his body, "entering below his left breast and coming out of his "back. He fell at the top of a steep hill which he had "mounted with a small party but from which they "were forced back.

"A sergeant who was attached to the officer wish- "ing to take the officer's body away, and being unable "to carry it, took hold of one leg and dragged it after "him for more than a mile, down the declivity, and left "it there with an intention of returning at night to "inter it ; when he returned accordingly, he found his "officer alive and able to speak ; he recovered in six "weeks and embarked for England in perfect health."

After this the regiment proceeded to Jamaica and witnessed the conclusion of the Maroon War, and thence to San Domingo, where it formed part of a force under Colonel, afterwards General Sir Brent Spencer, which operated successfully against the enemy for three months previous to the final departure of the British force from those luckless and pestilential shores, in 1798.

In January, 1799, the Fortieth arrived at Portsmouth, a mere skeleton of a Regiment, and indeed it is not surprising. For years it had been exposed to pestilential climates, to the hardships and privations of war, and rest had been unknown to it.

After landing, the Regiment proceeded to Taunton to recruit, being 16 Sergeants and 774 rank and file under strength.

But this state of things did not last for long. Volunteers were called up from the Militia, and between the 18th July and the 15th November, no

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less than 1,504 men joined the Colours. The Regiment was so strong now, that two battalions were formed; the first, 684 strong, was placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brent Spencer, and the 2nd, 654 strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne. It might have been expected that the 40th would now be given a little rest, but it was not to be. On the contrary, both battalions were ordered to embark at Deal for Holland and join a force of 6,000 men under Major-General Don.

The 40th went to North Holland under the Duke of York, and it speaks volumes for the good discipline traditional in the corps, that it and the 20th (now the Lancashire Fusiliers), are recorded as the only two regiments, then hastily recruited, which were not at first utterly demoralised in presence of the novel tactics adopted by the French. The following extract descriptive of the attack on Oude Carspel, at the head of the long dyke leading to Alkmaar, which took place on the 19th September, 1799, shows of what stuff the new recruits were made and how they were led :—

Attack on Oude Carspel, 19th Sept. 1799

"However, the two battalions of the Fortieth, "under Colonel Spencer, having discovered an approach "on the right, instantly prepared to storm it. This "intrepid corps was received by a terrible discharge of "small arms, grape, round shot, and shell. From this "destructive tempest they took a momentary shelter "behind an angular embankment, upon which the "enemy, supposing the British had retreated, sallied "out from behind his works in pursuit. He was, how-"ever, soon compelled to face about, and was so closely "followed by the Fortieth, that that regiment entered "the lines with the fugitives at the point of the "bayonet, upon which the enemy abandoned them "and retreated in confusion towards Alkmaar, with the "loss of 1,700 killed, wounded and prisoners, and 14 "pieces of cannon. This brilliant achievement cost the "Fortieth upwards of eleven officers and 150 men.

1st Battalion, Fortieth.

Ensign Ellicombe, killed.

Major the Hon'ble Wingfield,
Captain Thompson,
" T. Myres,
" W. Danser,
" McGear,
Lieutenant Williams,
} **Wounded.**

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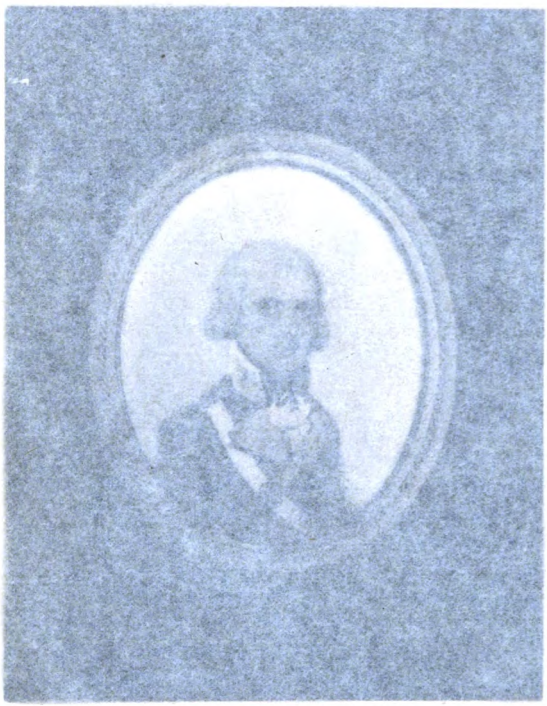

Capt. A. W. Troc[illegible]
45th Regt.,
Killed in the Attack on Onc[illegible]
Carspek, 1790.

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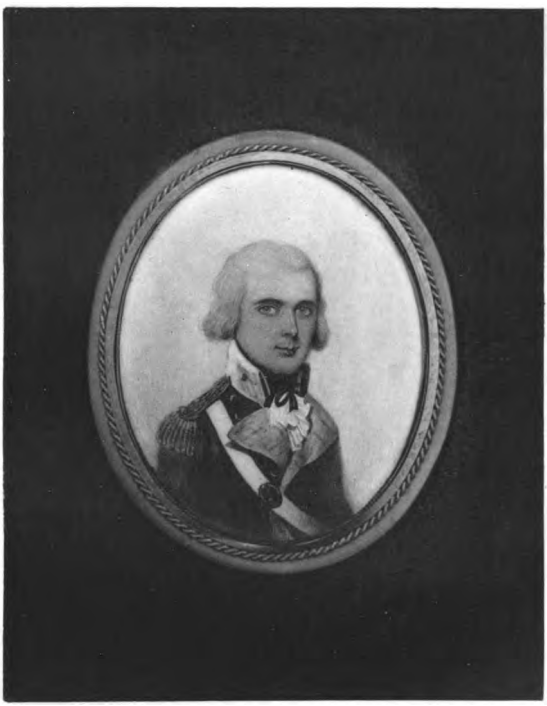

Capt. A. W. TROLLOPE,
40th Regt.,
Killed in the Attack on Oude
Carspel, 1799.

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Captain O'Donnell, missing.
20 rank and file, killed.
2 sergeants, 50 rank and file, wounded.
10 rank and file, missing.

Of the 2nd Battalion.
Captain Trollope, died of wounds.
„ Danser, } Wounded.
„ McPherson, } Wounded.
„ Thornton, } Wounded.
10 rank and file, killed.
4 sergeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.
11 rank and file, missing.

Total in the two battalions: 12 officers, 6 sergeants, 161 rank and file—179.

A miniature portrait of Captain Trollope, one of the Officers killed in this brilliant action, is now in the Officers' Mess, and was luckily not damaged by the recent fire.*

The two battalions of the 40th next went to Minorca and were there brigaded on the 27th July, 1800, with the 82nd Regiment, which had also been in the same brigade with the 1st battalion during the latter part of the operations in San Domingo, and had returned to England even more under strength than they.

The Brigade was commanded by Colonel Lord Wm. Craven of the 40th. After this, both battalions of the Regiment, the first under Colonel Brent Spencer, and the second under Colonel Lord William Craven, left for Gibraltar, and thence sailed for Malta.

Chapter III., 1799 to 1802.

At Malta it was notified to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces that a great part of the Fortieth were eager to accompany him on the expedition to Egypt, under the command of Colonel Spencer, and His Excelleney was pleased to make choice of the four flank companies, deciding that at the same time they should be completed to sixty men each. They were accordingly ordered to Ricasoli on the 26th November, where they were seen by Sir Ralph Abercrombie on the following day, who said :—"That he did not come to *inspect* them, having had that pleasure so lately, when he had every reason to be satisfied with

* Fire at Fort Regent, Jersey, 19th Jan. 1891.

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them, but to return them his sincere acknowledgment for their gallant offer of service, which, while it manifested a zeal for their King and country, so honourable to themselves, enabled him to avail himself of the assistance of their gallant commander, Colonel Spencer, an officer equally distinguished for his zeal and military talents."

EGYPT.

On the 23rd February, 1801, the expedition started for the coast of Egypt, and on the 2nd March the whole fleet came to anchor in Aboukir Bay.

Landing in Aboukir Bay. 8th March, 1801

Until the 7th the sea ran high and no disembarkation could be effected. On the 8th, the troops forming the first division, consisting of the reserve under the command of Major-General Moore, the Brigade of Guards, and part of the 1st Brigade, got into the boats early in the morning. The front of the disembarkation was narrow, and a hill which commanded the whole seemed almost inaccessible. The troops, however, notwithstanding their being exposed to a very severe cannonade and under the fire of grape shot, made good their landing. As the first boats took ground numbers of the men were lost, being shot in the boats or bayoneted in the act of stepping out, by the enemy, who had come down to the water eager to receive them.* The regiments formed immediately as they got out of their boats. The flank companies of the Fortieth on the right of the whole, and the

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* Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer landed at the head of his flank companies and was actually the first man, or nearly so, who had jumped on shore from the boats. As he leaped on the beach, a French soldier instantly ran out from behind the sand hills, and advancing to within a short distance of him, took deliberate aim at Colonel Spencer and seemingly deprived him of any chance of escape. The Colonel was not in the least bit dismayed, but immediately raised his cane (for he had not drawn his sword) and shaking it at the soldier, his eyes flashing ferociously at the same time, called out in a thundering voice " Oh you scoundrel !"

Spencer's extraordinary composure under such desperate circumstances seems to have paralyzed the Frenchman's intentions, for, without firing, he shouldered his musket with all possible expedition, and darted off to his comrades behind the sand-hills. [" Landmann's Recollections."]

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23rd next to them. The flank companies of the Fortieth distinguished themselves, as will appear by the following :—

"The 23rd and the four flank companies of the "Fortieth ascended the great Sand hills, to which all "the fortifications of the enemy seemed to refer, with a "coolness and an intrepidity that for some moments "paralyzed opposition and reflected immortal honour "on their Commander, Colonel Spencer, * of the For-"tieth Regiment."

"These troops having gained the summit took 7 "pieces of cannon, and pursued the enemy down the "back of the hill."

The flank companies of the Fortieth had

Ensign, the Hon'ble Meade, killed.
Captain Reynell, } Wounded.
„ Godfrey, }
1 sergeant, 14 rank and file, killed.
1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded.

The army continued to advance and forced the enemy back under the fortified heights which formed the principal defence of Alexandria, where a battle took place on March 21st.

Battle of Alexandria. 21st Mar. 1801.

The action commenced about an hour before daybreak by a false attack on the British left, but the most vigorous efforts were directed against the right (the reserve), which they endeavoured to turn. In an instant the ruins, redoubt, and the left wing were

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* General Moore saw that the landing would possibly fail, and with consequences perhaps of the most dangerous nature, unless a post of the enemy situate on a high sand hill, the fire from which was of a most destructive kind, were silenced.

Colonel Spencer had just then made good his landing at the head of his flank companies, to whom the Major-General communicated his fears that all would be lost unless possession were taken of that hill. Colonel Spencer, who had been joined by the 23rd, which had just landed on the beach, immediately rushed up the hill, with an impetuosity almost incredible, and carried the entrenchment by the bayonet. On this achievement hung the fate of the expedition. It was a moment of awful suspense ; the troops paused to behold the effect of the attack, and those only who witnessed it can describe the sensation produced by such a scene."—United Service Magazine ; Biography of General Sir Brent Spencer, 1828.

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attacked by the enemy with great impetuosity. The flank companies of the Fortieth and 23rd Regiments were ordered to support the 58th in the ruins, and while the front was engaged a column of the famed "Invincible Legion" advanced silently along the interval between the left of the 42nd Regiment and the Right of the Foot Guards, and calculating its distance correctly, although in the dark, it wheeled to its left, and penetrated between the wings of the 42nd drawn up in parallel lines. The instant it was seen, it was attacked by the 42nd, in front and rear, and the French, thus placed between two fires, rushed towards the ruins of the palace, where they were received by the 58th and 23rd, and four flank companies of the Fortieth, and the whole of them were taken prisoners or killed.

In driving back another column the 42nd pursued too far and were attacked suddenly by the French Cavalry, who charged *en masse*, and for a while overwhelmed them; some penetrated the redoubt, and others got behind. Colonel Spencer, who with the flank companies of the Fortieth had taken up his station in the intervals of the ruins, was afraid for some seconds to order his men to fire lest he should destroy the 42nd so intermixed with the enemy, but the cavalry pressing on and directing itself against the intervals, he was obliged to command the firing. The field was instantly covered with men and horses; horses galloping without riders; in short the cavalry were destroyed. As the day broke, the foreign brigade, under Brigadier-General Stewart, came up from the 2nd line to the support of the reserve, sharing in the latter part of the action, and behaved with spirit.

The French General Menon's attempts had all been signally defeated, and at 10 o'clock the action had ceased. Of the flank companies

Lieutenant Southwell, was wounded.
4 rank and file, killed.
2 „ „ wounded.

On the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the command of the army devolved upon General Hutchinson.

By the success of these and subsequent operations a communication was opened out with the delta, whence supplies were drawn,

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General Hutchinson in his despatch says :—" I " have many obligations to Colonel Spencer of the For- " tieth, for the zeal, activity, and military talents which " he has displayed in the conduct of this important " service ; and I beg leave to recommend him as a " deserving and a most excellent officer."

Several other successful engagements followed, and at length the French General Menou, despairing of relief, proposed terms for the surrender of Alexandria, which were finally agreed upon on the 2nd September, and 10 days afterwards the British took possession. The French troops embarked on the 27th to return to France, in accordance with the articles of capitulation, and thus closed the campaign of the British army in Egypt.

The flank companies in common with the rest of the army that served in Egypt were permitted to wear the Sphinx with the word " Egypt " inscribed for this service, and this privilege was afterwards extended to the whole regiment.

In October the flank companies rejoined their respective battalions at Malta, and in November the regiment sailed for Minorca, where they remained till June 1802, and then returned to England.

Chapter IV., 1802 to 1807.

On the arrival of the Regiment in England they were quartered at Hilsea Barracks, and there the 2nd Battalion was reduced. They were not, however, allowed to remain here long, for in August 1803 they marched to Winchester, thence to Portsmouth, thence to Battle Barracks, thence to Fairlight Camp, and thence to Hastings, which they reached in November. Here the Regiment actually remained for the whole of the year 1804, and a 2nd Battalion was again embodied.

In 1805 they were on the move again ; they marched to Fairlight Camp in June, and to Bexhill Barracks in October ; thence, in August 1806, they moved to Portsea Barracks, and on the 16th Septem-

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ber both battalions embarked at Portsmouth, the first being destined for service in South America, and the second under orders to proceed to Ireland.

The following extract from the autobiography of Sergeant William Lawrence, who was a young recruit in the 1st Battalion at the time of their embarkation, is interesting :—

"The worst and most disheartening spectacle of "all was in the morning when the bugle sounded for "the assembly of the regiment ; for, only about six "women to a company of a hundred men being "allowed to go with us, many who were married had "to leave wives and children behind, with the thought "that it might be their lot never to see them again. "When the order was given to embark, the scene was "quite heartrending : I could not see a dry eye in "Portsmouth, and if the tears could have been col-"lected they might have stocked a hospital in eye-"water for some months. Husband and wife, father "and child, young man and sweetheart, all had to "part, and perhaps none were more affected than the "last, though with least cause ; it was indeed dread-"ful to view. I, myself, was much effected, but it was "at the woe of others, for I had not one to throw so "much as a parting glance at myself; and thus, amid "the cheers of the crowd, and the band playing the "tune of 'The Girl I left behind me' we embarked."

Tidings from South America, however, changed the destination of the 1st Battalion, and they subsequently joined, in 1807, the reinforcements under Sir T. Achmuty, and served at the assault and capture of Monte Video. A landing was effected on the 18th October near Carreta Point without much opposition, although the enemy showed a front and fired several shots after part of the 40th had disembarked, killing one officer and wounding two others, besides rank and file. The following day the army advanced in two columns ; the right was early opposed, and as the troops advanced a heavy fire of round shot and grape was poured upon them. A charge being made, the enemy retired and permitted the British to take up a position about 3 miles from the citadel of

MONTE VIDEO.

On the 20th, the enemy sallied from the town

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and attacked with their whole force. They advanced in two columns, the right consisting of cavalry, to turn the left flank, while the other, of infantry attacked the left of the line. This column of infantry pushed in the advanced posts and pressed so hard on the out picquets of 400 men, that Colonel Gore Browne (40th) who commanded on the left ordered three companies of the Fortieth under Major Campbell to their support. These companies fell in with the head of the column, and charged it with great bravery; this charge was as gallantly received and great numbers fell on both sides, the enemy finally being driven back with the bayonet, with the loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and about the same number taken prisoners.

The British were now enabled without further opposition to commence the siege of the city, and on the 25th the batteries opened a fire upon the town which continued until the 2nd February, when a breach having been effected, General Achmuty summoned the Field Officers of the corps to be employed in the assault to meet him to receive instructions. He directed the Grenadiers and Light Infantry to be embodied for the purpose of storming, and placed one body under the command of Major Campbell (40th). The following account is in substance a copy of General Achmuty's despatch :—

Storming of Monte Video, 3rd Feb. 1807.

"The Fortieth, under Major Dalrymple, and the "87th formed the support. At two in the morning "on the 3rd, the troops advanced to the assault; they "approached close to the breach before they were "discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun "and musket opened upon them.

"During the night the besieged had barricaded "the breach with hides so as to render it nearly "impracticable.

"The night was extremely dark; the head of the "column missed the breach, and when it was ap-"proached it was so shut up as to be mistaken for the "entrenched wall. In this situation, the troops re-"mained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, "when the breach was discovered by Captain Renny, "of the Fortieth Light Company, who pointed it out "and gloriously fell as he mounted it. The gallant

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" troops immediately rushed to it; no difficulties could " restrain their impetuosity, and they quickly forced " their way into the town. Cannon placed at the " head of the streets, and with the musketry discharged " from the windows of the houses, made great havoc " among the assailants.

" Undismayed with this slaughter, the troops " advanced, clearing the streets in all directions, and " the batteries with their bayonets.

" The 40th, with Colonel Browne, followed ; they " also missed the breach, and twice passed through " the fire of batteries with the loss of their brave " Commander, Major Dalrymple, before they found it."

Of the Fortieth

The following officers were killed and wounded in the assault :—

Major Dalrymple, Captain Renny, Lieutenant Alston,	killed.
Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Cameron,	died of wounds.
Captain Wetham, Lieutenant Wallace, Lieutenant Johnson, Lieutenant Ramus,	severely wounded.

Number of rank and file killed and wounded not known.

The total loss in the assault was 6 officers and 112 men killed, 17 officers and 400 men wounded.

By daybreak everything was in our possession, except the citadel, which made a show of resistance but soon surrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet and the women were peacefully walking in the streets.

The General in his despatch says :—

" The gallantry displayed by the troops during " the assault and their forbearance and * orderly

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* It may not be amiss to insert the following anecdote, told by an eye-witness :—

" In an hour after the reduction of Monte Video by storm, a naval officer of rank happened to pass a grocer's shop in which he observed a British soldier of the Fortieth. Fearing that so immediately after an assault the soldier might be about to commit some exaction from the grocer, curiosity induced him to wait, unperceived, until he should ascertain the man's intentions, when, to his great astonishment and satisfaction, he saw the grocer deliver a quantity of sugar to the soldier, who, taking out a dollar, desired him to pay himself, and on receiving the change put it into his pocket, with the remark only— " Well, dear enough, too ! "

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" behaviour in the town speaks so fully in their praise, " that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am " pleased with their conduct.

" The services they have been engaged in since " we landed have been uncommonly severe and " laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; " everything has been effected with order and cheer- " fulness."

In speaking of Colonel Gore Browne, he said that officer had conducted the siege with great judgment and determined bravery.

The enemy's loss was very great: 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the Governor and 2,000 officers and men were prisoners. 1,500 escaped in boats or secreted themselves in the town. The British loss since landing was about 564 officers and men killed and wounded.

In justice to an individual the following instance of personal bravery is inserted :—A live shell having pitched into the battery where the Light Company of the Fortieth was posted, and when if it had exploded it must have done considerable execution, Sergeant William Luxton of that company, with astonishing bravery, united with presence of mind, took the shell into his hands, the fuse burning at the time, and threw it over the parapet of the battery, where it exploded immediately after without effecting any injury.

For this act of bravery Sergeant Luxton was awarded a medal bearing on one side a shell burning, and Monte Video on the other, and the following General order was published :.

Headquarters,
near Monte Video,
2nd February, 1807.

General Order,

" The Commander of the forces in publishing to the " army the gallant conduct of Sergeant Luxton, of the " Fortieth Regiment, who took up a live shell which " fell among his comrades in the advanced battery, " and threw it over the parapet, where it burnt with- " out doing any injury, adds his best thanks for " the very spirited behaviour this brave soldier " evinced upon that occasion."

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The Fortieth subsequently received the Royal authority to bear the word "Monte Video" on the Regimental colour and appointments in commemoration of the gallantry evinced in the capture of that place on the 3rd February, 1807.

Early in May, the Fortieth, the Light Infantry Battalion, and the three companies Rifle Corps, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, (71st), embarked and proceeded to Colonia-di-Sacramento (a port and harbour on the north side and immediately opposite to Buenos Ayres) where they disembarked without opposition. Shortly afterwards the enemy took up a position at St. Pedro, and Colonel Pack determined on an attack, which the following extract from his despatch to General Whitelock who had in the meantime assumed command at Monte Video, graphically describes:—

Colonia,
8th June, 1807.

Sir,

Having obtained information on Saturday evening last that the enemy had taken post at St. Pedro, 12 miles from this, I resolved upon moving to attack him, and commenced my march accordingly at 3 o'clock the next morning with a force amounting to 1,013 rank and file. We arrived at St. Pedro at 7 o'clock and found the enemy strongly posted on an eminence, with his front and flanks secured by a deep and marshy river over which there was only one pass, scarcely practicable, and that defended by four six-pounders and two howitzers. The bravery of the troops soon overcame all difficulties; they crossed the ford with a front reduced to less than sections, many up to their middle, and under a heavy fire from the artillery. After effecting the passage the troops formed and advanced to the attack without firing a shot; the enemy's cavalry soon gave way, but the infantry, to my surprise, stood until we approached within 30 paces, when they fled in disorder, throwing away their arms and ammunition, and leaving us in possession of their guns and camp, with one standard and 105 prisoners (including 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, and 2 Lieutenants). Had it been possible to bring our

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guns and cavalry across the ford, I am confident that we should have taken or destroyed the whole force of the enemy, which consisted of upwards of 2,000 men. The chief loss fell upon the Fortieth Regiment, which corps supported most gallantly its well-established character, &c., &c."

On the arrival of General Crawford with reinforcements on the 24th June, General Whitelock determined on attacking Buenos Ayres; and this he did, the final assault, which was unsuccessful, taking place on the 5th July.* The Fortieth light company alone took part in this unfortunate affair which led to the evacuation by the British of Monte Video† which they had so gallantly captured, and the Plate.

For the capture of Monte Video, the Patriotic Fund granted as under:—

£100 to Captains Whetham and Rogers.
£ 40 to Lieutenants Ramus and Johnson.
£ 25 to Lieutenants Smith and Cancern.
A vase of the value £100 to Major Campbell and to six men—wounded.
£40 to Richard Dart, Edmond Sorrel, and William Petty.
£20 to Edward Wilson, John Backhouse, and Joseph Guppey, in appreciation of their gallantry.

In July the Fortieth returned to Monte Video and embarked for Europe.

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* Lieutenant General Whitelock's conduct subsequently became the subject of an enquiry by a Court Martial, and he was cashiered.

† General Achmuty had appointed Colonel Gore Browne (40th) Governor of Monte Video, and when it was given up to the Spanish, so much had his general conduct won their respect that the Spanish Governor and Council accompanied him to the boat with their heads uncovered.

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PART II.

From the Battle of Roleia

in 1808, to

The Battle of Toulouse,

in 1814.

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Chapter V., 1807 to 1812.

On arrival home the Regiment landed at Cork and then proceeded to Bandon where they were joined by a detachment of about 250 men from the 2nd Battalion; from thence they were moved to Fermoy, then Limerick, and afterwards to the Cove of Cork, from which place they again embarked for active service, this time in Portugal.

Colonel Kemmis assumed command and brought 100 more men with him from the 2nd Battalion. The 2nd Battalion remained in Ireland, continuing to act as a sort of depôt, whilst the First Battalion sailed on the 12th July for Corunna, where it arrived on the 20th, and landed at Mondego Bay on the 8th August.

THE BATTLE OF ROLEIA followed on the 17th August, in which engagement the Regiment took part. This, however, was comparatively speaking a bloodless affair for the 40th, one man only being killed, though several were wounded. On the day after the battle the regiment proceeded to Lourinha, where it halted for a few days, and then resumed its march until the army came in contact with the enemy near the village of VIMIERA. Here an action was fought on the 21st August.

Roleia. 17th Aug. 1808.

Vimiera. 21st Aug. 1808.

The following extract is taken from an account of the battle :—

"Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack "commenced upon the heights on the road to Lour- "inha. This attack was supported by a large body of "cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity "of French troops; it was received with steadiness "by Major-General Furgusson's brigade, consisting of "the 36th, 40th, and 71st Regiments, supported by 3 "others including the 82nd Regiment. These corps "levelled their bayonets, and rushing forward with "irresistable impetuosity drove the French line head- "long down the steep, with the loss of all its Artillery. "So dreadful was the execution by the bayonet on "this occasion that the whole first line of one French "Regiment went down like grass before the scythe, "and three hundred men lay dead as they stood in "their ranks. * Lieutenant Franklin was severely

* Allison's History of Europe.

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" wounded on this occasion. 6 pieces of cannon were " taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and a " vast number were killed and wounded."

Another extract, taken from the autobiography of Sergeant Lawrence, 40th Regiment, is also interesting as giving the experiences of a private soldier in this engagement :— .

" The right of our line was engaged at least two " hours before a general engagement took place on our " side, which was the left, but we were skirmishing with " the enemy the whole time. I remember this well, " on account of a Frenchman and myself being occu- " pied in firing at each other for at least half-an-hour " without doing any one any harm ; but he took a " pretty straight aim at me once, and if it had not " been for a tough front-rank man that I had in the " shape of a cork-tree, his shot must have proved " fatal, for I happened to be straight behind the " tree when the bullet embedded itself in it. I " recollect saying at the time ' Well done front-rank " man, thee doesn't fall at that stroke,' and unfortu- " nately for the Frenchman, a fellow-comrade, who was " left-handed, came up to me very soon afterwards, " and asked me how I was getting on. I said badly, " and told him there was a Frenchman in front, and " we had been trying to knock each other over for " some time without either of us having been able to " succeed; on which he asked me where he was that " he might have a try at him. I pointed out the " thicket where he was, and he prepared his rifle so as " to catch him out in his peeping manœuvres, but not " without himself, as well as I, being well covered by " my old front rank man. By and by Mr. Frenchman " again made his peep round the bush, but it was his " last, for my comrade, putting his rifle to his left " shoulder, killed him at the first shot. After we had " been thus employed in skirmishing for some time, a " large body of French made their appearance in our " front. Our artillery greeted them pretty freely, " ploughing furrows through them with ball and " throwing them into a confused state, after which our " columns advanced under Colonel Spencer, our can- " non still playing over our heads, until we got within " a short distance of the enemy, when we fired and

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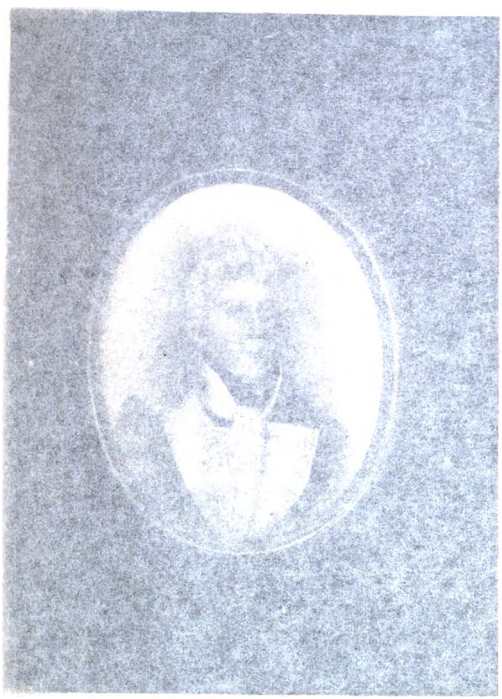

Lieut. WILLIAM HIBBERT,
30th Regt.
1806.

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" were dead at this one loss. 6 pieces of [illegible]
" [illegible] the enemy, with many pieces [illegible]
" [illegible] were killed and wounded.

Another extract, taken from the autobiography of [illegible] Lawrence, 40th Regiment, is [illegible] and [illegible] experiences of a private soldier in [illegible]

" The fight of our line was begun at [illegible]
" hours before a general engagement took place [illegible]
" side, which was the left, but we were [illegible]
" [illegible] the whole time. I remember [illegible]
" [illegible] of a French man and myself [illegible]
" [illegible] each other by the back [illegible]
" [illegible] any one any harm; but [illegible]
" [illegible] at him as the other and if [illegible]
" from [illegible] weak man that [illegible]
" [illegible] a cock-boy, he should [illegible]
" [illegible] for I had need to be straight [illegible]
" [illegible] when the battle embodied itself [illegible]
" [illegible] the [illegible] at first [illegible]
" [illegible] and [illegible] to me very soon [illegible]
" [illegible] how I was getting on. I said [illegible]
" and [illegible] was a French man in front [illegible]
" [illegible] to knock each other over [illegible]
" [illegible] either of us having been [illegible]
" stunned; on which he asked me where he [illegible]
" he might have a try at him. I pointed out [illegible]
" heart where he was, and he prepared his [illegible]
" [illegible] out in his peculiar manoeuvres, [illegible]
" [illegible] himself, as well as I, being [illegible]
" [illegible] rank man. By and by Mr. [illegible]
" [illegible] round the back, for I was [illegible]
" [illegible] made, pointing his rifle to his [illegible]
" [illegible] him at the first shot. After we [illegible]
" [illegible] engaged in skirmishing for some [illegible]
" large [illegible] French made their appearance [illegible]
" front. Our artillery greeted them pretty [illegible]
" [illegible] ploughing furrows through them with [illegible]
" [illegible] mowing them into a confused state, after which [illegible]
" [illegible] advanced under Colonel Spencer, [illegible]
" [illegible] flying over our heads, until we got [illegible]
" [illegible] distance of the enemy, when we [illegible]

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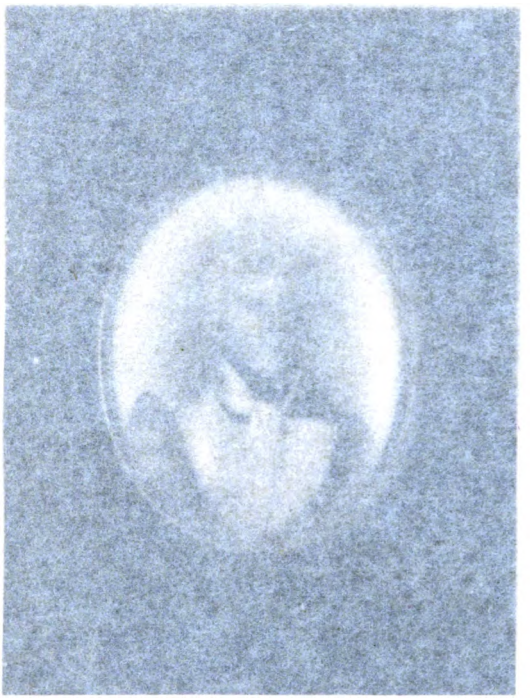

Lieut. WILLIAM HIBBERT,
40th Regt.
1806.

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Lieut. WILLIAM HIBBERT,
40th Regt.
1806.

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" charged them, driving them from the position they
" occupied after some very severe fighting well kept
" up for some time on both sides and capturing about 7
" pieces of cannon with ammunition waggons."

After the Battle of Vimeira the regiment proceeded to Lisbon, and it was afterwards sent to Seville for some time, but eventually rejoined Sir Arthur Wellesley on his return to Portugal in 1809. The next engagement in which the regiment took part was the BATTLE OF TALAVERA, which occurred on the 27th and 28th July, 1809. Sergeant William Lawrence, in his autobiography, thus describes this action and subsequent march.

Talavera. 27th & 28th July 1809.

" Our line extended for about two miles, and at
" times the whole of it was joining in the general
" engagement which came more hot upon us for the
" reason before described * :—

" A great number of the Spaniards were even throw-
" ing down their arms and fleeing, for which conduct
" their General, Cuesta, ordered them to be decimated ;
" but eventually, on the entreaty of Sir Arthur Wel-
" lesley, only about forty of them were killed. General
" Cuesta, however, really wanted as much leading
" on as his men, as he was often very obsti-
" nate, and refused to fight when called upon by
" Sir Arthur Wellesley. After the first day's battle
" we encamped on the ground we then occupied, but
" the French made another unexpected attack on us
" at night, and at one time had almost won the
" heights ; but we repulsed them at last, though after
" that we had to lay on our arms, expecting every
" moment to be attacked. Some little altercation
" occurred with the Spaniards very early in the morn-
" ing, but it only lasted for a short time ; but, however,
" about five or six o'clock in the morning the French
" columns were seen in motion towards our left, and
" very soon afterwards they ascended the height to
" attack us, and were only driven back by the heavy
" fire of our musketry, leaving the ground strewn with
" their dead. At eleven or twelve o'clock in the day
" the firing ceased, and a period of truce was allowed
" for both armies to collect their wounded and convey

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* The untrustworthiness of the Spaniards.

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" them to the rear,where, as they lay often intermixed,
" a friendly intercourse sprang up between them, the
" Allies and the French often going so far as to shake
" hands with each other.

" At one or two o'clock the enemy again advanced
" and recommenced a heavy cannonade and an attack
" on the whole British lines, but after some very brisk
" fighting on both sides we repulsed them for the third
" time and obliged them to retreat with the loss of some
" thousands and a few pieces of cannon, the British
" loss being about a thousand killed and three or four
" thousand wounded. A very dreadful occurrence
" took place after the battle, for the long dry grass in
" which many of the wounded were lying caught fire,
" and many were scorched to death before assistance
" could be brought to convey them to the hospital at
" Talavera. We lay that night in much the same
" state as on that previous, expecting to see our
" noble enemy again, but we were mistaken, for
" most of them took themselves off during the night,
" and in the morning only their rear guard could be
" seen."

" Next month commenced by Sir Arthur Wel-
" lesley leaving the Spanish General Cuesta in charge
" of Talavera and the wounded, while on the 3rd he
" proceeded to Oropesa.

" From Oropesa we advanced through a country
" abounding in difficulties, the army suffering much
" during this march from the heat of the weather, the
" long exposure, insufficient food, bad roads, and illness
" being very prevalent. Our provisions rarely exceeded
" two pounds of meat a day, and sometimes a pint of
" wheat took the place of one of the pounds of meat,
" with occasionally, but very rarely, a little flour.
" Our way of cooking the wheat was to boil it like
" rice, or sometimes, if convenient, we would crack the
" kernel between two flat stones, and then boil it,
" making a kind of thick paste out of it. This having
" so little bread or other vegetable substance to eat
" with our meat was one of the great causes of illness.
" We halted at or near Val-de-la-Casa as our next
" stage for Oropesa, and two days after that at Delëi-
" tosa ; and from there we marched to Xaracego,
" whence, through lack of provisions, we were obliged

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" to proceed to Badajoz, arriving there after being " about a fortnight on the road."

The official account records that His Majesty was pleased to grant a medal commemorative of this action, and Colonel Kemmis and Major Thornton were honoured with the distinction. From this it will be seen that medals were somewhat sparingly distributed in those days.

In the year 1810 the regiment proceeded from Badajoz to Olivencia and were then billeted. Sergeant Lawrence remarks on a curious coincidence at this period :—" Which was that the names of the drum-majors of the three regiments that were collected in this place were Sun, Moon, and Star, our regiment having the Moon, the 53rd the Sun, and the 9th the Star, so that if the Sun, Moon, and Star fighting for us was any help, they were all ready."

After remaining at Olivencia for some weeks the army moved into Ponte-de-Tor, and from thence the 40th went to Guarda, moving again at the latter end of August to the Valley of the Mondego and thence to Sierra-de-Busaco. The Regiment was formed on the position at Busaco on the 27th of September and the light companies and the picquets were engaged.

After this, in 1811, the 40th were present at the siege of Olivencia, and then proceeded early in May to Fort St. Christoval, an outwork of Badajoz. A sortie was made by the enemy on the 10th of the month, and the 40th which was at the time on duty in the trenches suffered very severely.

The following is a list of the Officers and men killed on that occasion :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt,
Captain Heyland,
" Wood,
} severely wounded.

Lieutenant Strawbenzie (since dead.)
" Toole,
" Street,
" Ayling,
" Butler,
" Kelly,
} wounded.

One sergeant, one drummer, and 56 rank and file killed, and about 250 rank and file wounded.

Later in the year the battle of Albuera took place, and at this also the Regiment was present ; on the 16th May they afterwards retired on Gallegos where they remained till the end of the year.

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Early in January, 1812, Lord Wellington decided on the capture of CIUDAD RODRIGO, and for this purpose the 4th division, of which the regiment was part, together with the 1st, 3rd, and Light Divisions, was cantoned in the neighbourhood of this place. For several days the regiment took its turn in the trenches until, on the 13th January, it was determined to take the Convent of St. Francisco by surprise, and Major-General Colville, commanding the 4th Division, selected the 40th Regiment to perform that service. The convent was taken and there the regiment maintained its position ; thus materially assisting the operations of the siege.

Ciudad Rodrigo 19th Jan. 1812.

Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by assault on the 19th January, and early in March the Regiment was ordered, together with the rest of the 4th Division, to proceed from the north of Portugal to Elvas to form part of an army intended for the siege of Badajoz.

Siege of Badajoz. 6th April, 1812.

About the 10th March they arrived at Elvas, and on the 16th took up their position before BADAJOZ. On the night of the 16th April, the breaches were deemed practicable and the assault was ordered. The different Regiments formed the attack in close column of companies, and about 9 o'clock the whole moved forward, each column being led by the Grenadiers of their respective regiments furnished with ladders and bags of grass to facilitate the descent into the ditch. A detailed account of what took place afterwards on that fearful night is beyond the scope of this record. It can be read in any history of the Peninsular War, but the following extract from Lord Wellington's despatch will suffice to describe the nature of the service the 4th Division had to perform on this occasion, in which the Regiment suffered so severely that on the morning of the 7th two-thirds of its numbers were missing, being either killed or wounded.

"The 4th and Light Divisions moved to the attack
" from the Camp along the left of the River Rivelles
" and of the inundation. They were not perceived by
" the enemy till they reached the covered way, and
" the advanced guards of the two divisions de-
" scended without difficulty into the ditch, pro-
" tected by the fire from the party stationed on the

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" glacis for that purpose, and they advanced to the " assault of the breaches led by their gallant Officers " with the utmost intrepidity, but such was the nature " of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top " and behind the breaches, and so determined their " resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and " soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the " top of the breaches, and others who succeeded to " them were obliged to give way, having found it " impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the " enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These " attempts were repeated till after 12 at night, when, " finding that success was not to be obtained and that " Lieutenant-General Picton was established in the " castle, I ordered that the 4th and Light Divisions " might retire to the ground on which they had first " assembled for the attack."

The following account given by Sergt. Lawrence of the 40th, himself a survivor from the forlorn hope, is also too interesting to be omitted. He says:—" We were supplied with ladders and grass " bags, and having received and eaten our rations " and each man carrying his canteen of water, we " fell in at half-past eight or thereabouts to wait " for the requisite signal for all to advance. During " the interval our men were particularly silent, but " at length the deadly signal was given, and we rushed " on towards the breach. I was one of the ladder " party, for we did not feel inclined to trust to the " Portuguese as we did at Ciudad Rodrigo.* On our " arriving at the breach, the French sentry on the " wall cried out: ' Who comes there?' three times in " his own language, but no answer was given, and a " shower of shot, canister, and grape, together with " fire-balls, was hurled at random amongst us. Poor " Pig received his death wound immediately, and my " other accomplice, Bowden, became missing, while I " myself received two small slug-shots in my left knee, " and a musket shot in my side, which must have " been mortal had it not been for my canteen, for the

* The Portuguese who were trusted with the ladders at Ciudad Rodrigo were not to be found at the critical moment.

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" ball penetrated that and passed out, making two
" holes in it, and then entered my side slightly.
" Still I stuck to my ladder, and got into the entrench-
" ment. Numbers had by this time fallen ; but the
" cry from my commanders being, ' Come on, my
" lads ! ' we hastened to the breach, but there, to our
" great surprise and discouragement, we found a
" chevaux-de-frise had been fixed, and a deep en-
" trenchment made from which the garrison opened
" a deadly fire upon us. Vain attempts were made to
" remove this fearful obstacle, during which my
" left hand was dreadfully cut by one of the blades of
" the chevaux-de-frise, but finding no success in that
" quarter we retired for a time.

" We remained, however, in the breach until we
" were quite weary with our efforts to pass it. My
" wounds were still bleeding, and I began to feel very
" weak ; my comrades persuaded me to go to the rear,
" but this proved a task of great difficulty, for on
" arriving at the ladders I found them filled with the
" dead and wounded, hanging some by their feet just
" as they had fallen and got fixed in the rounds. I
" hove down three lots of them, hearing implorings of
" the wounded all the time, but on coming to the
" fourth I found it completely smothered with dead
" bodies, so I had to draw myself over them as best I
" could. When I arrived at the top I almost wished
" myself back again, for there of the two I think was
" the worst sight ; nothing but the dead and wounded
" lying around, and the cries of the latter mingled
" with the incessant firing from the enemy were quite
" deafening.

" I was so weak myself that I could scarcely
" walk, so I crawled on my hands and knees till I got
" out of reach of the enemy's musketry. After pro-
" ceeding for some way, I fell in with Lord Welling-
" ton and his staff, who seeing me wounded asked me
" what regiment I belonged to ; I told him the Fortieth,
" and that I had been one of the forlorn hope.
" He inquired as to the extent of my wounds, and if
" any of our troops had got into the town, and I said
" ' No,' and I did not think they ever would as there
" was a chevaux-de-frise, a deep entrenchment, and
" in the rear of them a constant and murderous fire

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" being kept up by the enemy. One of his staff then " bound up my leg with a silk handkerchief, and told " me to go behind a hill which he pointed out, where " I could find a doctor to dress my wounds; so I pro- " ceeded on and found it was the doctor of my own " regiment.

" Next after me, Lieutenant Elland was brought " in by a man of the name of Charles Filer, who had " seen him lying wounded at the breach with a ball " in the thigh, and on his asking him to convey him " from the breach had raised him on his shoulders for " that object. But during his march a cannon ball " had taken the officer's head clean off without Filer " finding it out on account of the darkness of the " night and the clamour of cannon and musketry, " mingled with the cries of the wounded. Much it " was to Filer's astonishment then, when the surgeon " asked him what he had brought in a headless trunk " for; he declared that the lieutenant had a head on " when he took him up, for he had himself asked him " to take him from the breach, and that he did " not know when the head was severed, which " must have been done by one of the bullets of " which there were so many whizzing about in " all directions. Some may doubt the correct- " ness of this story, but I myself being both a " hearer and an eye-witness to the scene at the " surgeon's can vouch for the accuracy of it. Cer- " tainly Filer's appearance was not altogether that of " composure, for he was not only rather frightened at " the fearful exposure of his own body at the breach " and across the plain, but he was evidently knocked " up, or rather bowed down, by the weight of his life- " less burden, which he must, if he came from the " breach, have carried for upwards of half a mile, so " that under these disadvantages the mistake might " have been easily made even by anyone of harder " temperament than his. But the tale did not fail to " spread through the camp and caused great laughter " over Filer, sentences being thrown at him such as " 'Who carried the man without a head to the doctor?' " &c."

During the seige and fall of Badajoz the regiment suffered the following losses in killed and wounded:—

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Lieutenant Ayling,
„ Greenshield, } killed.
Volunteer O'Brien,

Lieutenant Street,
Ensign Johnstone, } died of their wounds.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt,
Major Gillies, } wounded severely.

Captain Phillips, wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Toole,
„ Gray,
„ Moore,
„ Turton,
„ Sandwith, } wounded severely.
„ Butler,
„ Millar,
„ Anthony,
„ Richardson,
„ Gonnon, } wounded slightly.
Volunteer Widenham,

5 sergeants and 80 rank and file were killed or died of their wounds, and about 200 were wounded.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to grant medals on this occasion to the General and Field Officers and to any officer on whom the command of a regiment devolved during the assault. Lieut.-Colonel Harcourt, Major Gillies, and Captain F. Browne of the 40th received that honourable mark of distinction. The command of the Regiment now devolved upon Captain Fielding Browne.

Between this and the 21st July, the 4th Division were constantly engaged with the enemy under Marmont, and during the operations the 40th and 27th Regiments greatly distinguished themselves at an affair in the Vale of Couizales where they attacked with the bayonet and completely routed a force of between four and five thousand of the enemy. On this occasion a handsome silver mounted drum-major's staff, belonging to the 65th French Infantry, a Grenadier Battalion, was captured by the 40th, and this trophy, which is still in possession of the Regiment, is used by them at the present time on full dress parades.

Capture of a Drum-Major's Staff.

SALAMANCA.

Salamanca. 22nd July, 1812.

On the morning of the 22nd July, the enemy were seen again advancing, their object being to gain two conical hills called the Arapiles, and in this they

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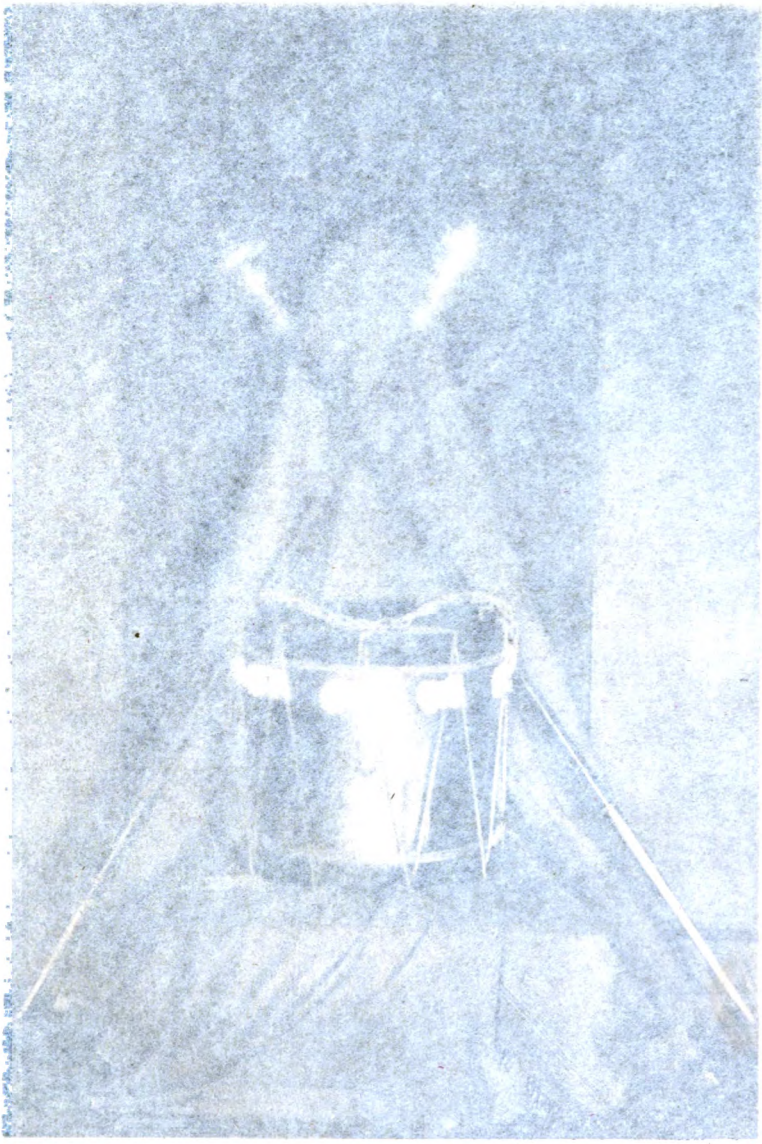

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DRUM MAJOR'S STAFF
taken in Peninsula.

DRUM MAJOR'S STAFF
of Old 40th Regt.

DRUM
taken at Maharajpore.

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were partly successful as they succeeded in reaching one of them, but the other was held by the 27th and the 40th. Marshal Marmont, however, still persisted in his object and extended his army to the left. This movement Lord Wellington perceived and immediately determined on attacking him, the result being in a few hours that : " The enemy were completely beaten " and forced to retreat in the utmost confusion, leaving " vast numbers killed and wounded on the field. When " the attack on the part of the British had been deter- " mined on, the 40th Regiment descended from the hill " it had occupied in the morning for the purpose of " supporting the left of the 4th Division, which was " ordered to attack the centre of the enemy ; and in its " advance having inclined to the right, a considerable " space was left between it and the Arapiles, which the " enemy attempted to take advantage of by moving " two columns on the left of the division, when Major " Archdale was directed to bring up the right of the " regiment and deploy into line for the purpose of " checking the enemy's advance, which he did by attack- " ing both of these columns with the bayonet. The " enemy retired in confusion, and many of them having " surrendered as prisoners were passed over in the heat " of pursuit, when they resumed their arms and fired " on the regiment, by which Lieut. Hudson and several " men were wounded. When the enemy were forced " from their position they retreated across the Tormes " (by the bridge at Alba-de-Tormes) the regiment " joined in the pursuit, and was attached to the German " Brigade of the 1st Division the three following days, " when the 4th Division came up and the regiment " again joined them. The regiment suffered the fol- " lowing loss on this occasion.

Lieutenant Grey, Lieutenant and Adjutant Bethell, severely wounded ; both since died of their wounds.

Lieutenant Hudson, severely wounded.

1 sergeant and 25 rank and file killed, and about 80 wounded.

" A medal having been granted by His Royal " Highness the Prince Regent for this action, Major " Archdale who commanded the regiment received that " honourable distinction, and also obtained the brevet " rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.*"

° Extract from Official records.

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Chapter VI., 1812 to 1814.

After the battle of Salamanca, Lord Wellington raised the seige of Burgos and retreated to the frontiers of Portugal, where the army arrived at the latter end of December after much hardship owing to the state of the weather and want of provisions. Early in January, 1813, the regiment marched to Cedavin and from thence to Malta-de-Lobos, at both of which places reinforcements joined from the 2nd Battalion to fill up its sadly depleted ranks. After this followed the passage of the river Douro in boats, about six miles from Lobos, and on the 24th May the regiment arrived at Sindim; from thence it continued to advance with the army until on the 19th June it arrived in front of VITTORIA where the enemy had taken up a position.

Vittoria. 21st June, 1813.

In the glorious action which ensued, when the enemy were driven from their position and forced to abandon nearly the whole of their artillery, ammunition and baggage, the regiment took part.

An interesting account of the part taken by the 40th in this engagement is given by Major Mill, an officer of the regiment who was present and wrote the following in his diary, which has been published by his son :—"The privations and fatigues previous to, "and after the action were extreme. One pound and "a half of bread was the whole that was issued in "seven days previous to the battle. Bread was not to "be purchased. Had it not been for a supply of "horse-beans which we gathered in the fields, we "could not have gone through the protracted fatigue. "My constitution has borne me well through the "hardships; at least as well as can be expected."

"I cannot give any account of the general plan "or manœuvres of the battle. I only know what "passed on the right, where my Brigade (Anson's) "fought. The distance and the smoke prevented all "possibility of my either seeing the centre or left of "the line—I am speaking here of our Division (the "4th) its centre and left—for I believe of itself it was "a component of the centre of the whole army. The "duty assigned to it was the attack of the French "position above the bridge of Nanelares which was "defended from the heights by various artillery, and "it was carried. Every arrangement was made for

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" the attack by nine o'clock. At ten o'clock we " advanced to attack the enemy's left. The moment " we showed ourselves we were saluted by a burst " of artillery which was answered by a shout from our " brigade. We were not exposed longer than about ten " minutes to this cannonade; for having got under " cover of some rising ground we continued advancing " along a hollow, which obliged their guns to fall back " until we came within about four hundred yards of " their lines, which were formed upon a hill about as " high as Primrose Hill, Chalk Farm, but extending " about half a mile in length. We then deployed into " two lines, one about fifty yards in front of the other, " under fire of their line. When done, the front line " consisting of the 27th and 53rd gave the enemy a " volley, uncased their colours, and advanced to charge " the hill. The 40th and 48th Regiments formed the " second line and (situated on the right rear of the " first line) were appointed to force the left of the hill " in this form. We then moved on to the enemy, " but under heavy fall of shells; five of them, however, " fortunately fell upon our lines. Mr. Fox, the ensign of " our company, was shot through the neck at the time.* " The French thought proper to retire without a " charge or evincing any desire to court from our " side, a closer contact. By the time that both lines had " ascended and crowned the position, we again found " them drawn up on another hill in rear of it from " which they kept up a continuous fire of musketry, " but with little execution. We again advanced as " precisely as before; and they in their turn also " retired, and again formed on every rising ground, " they came to. This gave them the opportunity to " select the most suitable ground on which to place " their guns. The same sort of movement and fight- " ing continued without any variation for perhaps " eight miles, when night favoured their flight.

" In the evening we came up with about twenty " wagons full of baggage and provisions in a narrow " lane, from one of which I snatched a loaf and a piece " of bacon and went on with my regiment. Some " stayed behind and got much money. The different

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* Afterwards died of his wounds.

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" roads behind Vittoria were blocked with wagons and " carriages of every kind, which conveyed not only " equipments and necessaries for the French soldiers, " but all the worldly possessions of private individuals, " of fugitives from Joseph Napoleon's Court, and of " alien Spaniards. These were all taken together with " nearly all the cannon, though at first the ground " was so bad that the cavalry could not act.

" The enemy's retreat now became precipitate. " The Fortieth had one captain, two lieutenants, and " one ensign wounded. One circumstance in the " French retreat deserves notice, as it goes to account " in some measure for the stories of their eating " dead horses as a luxury in Russia, &c. The morn- " ing after the action, on passing over the ground " on which the French had bivouacked during the " previous night, we found five or six dead horses, all " of which had the skin raised from their hind " quarters and steaks cut out therefrom; some also " had been extracted from the inside of the thigh.

" The ground about everywhere at the same time " presented evident marks of profusion, not merely as " to homely fare, but also of choice provisions, such " as the heads and feathers of all kinds of poultry, " and bullocks, and sheep skins; and also negligence " and great waste of a particular and excellent sort of " bean that grows in this country, which our men " gladly and very carefully gathered from the ground. " The consumption of the horse-flesh therefore must " have been a matter of preference, rather than neces- " sity or from cravings of hunger, and adopted from in- " clination and taste. I have observed horses in this " condition all along the line of march from Vittoria " to this place. I am a small eater myself, and a " single hard biscuit after the longest march is suffi- " cient to satisfy me; but I can perfectly conceive " some men with capacious appetites, rendered doubly " keen by our late short allowances, eyeing greedily " the steaks cut from a fat young trooper slain sud- " denly by a canister shot."

A medal was granted to Captain Heyland who commanded the regiment at the Battle of Vittoria, and he was also given the brevet rank of Major.

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From Vittoria the regiment proceeded to Pampeluna and, on the blockade of that place being handed over to the Spanish troops, continued its march with the rest of the army to Roncesvalles and Maya in the Pyrenees. At this time Marshal Soult was appointed to the command of the French army, which he reorganised, and then advanced with the idea of affording relief to St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, both of which were invested. The actions which ensued, known as the BATTLES OF THE PYRENEES, were fought with the view of obstructing Soult in carrying out his intentions. On the 27th July the entire 4th Division was drawn up for action to dispute the further progress of the French upon the summit of a broad and precipitous mountain, the form of which was uniform except that it was somewhat higher in the middle than at the sides, and on the right a second hill protruded towards the enemy; but the general surface of all was broken and rocky, the whole difficult of access, and overlooking the outlets from the Lubrire and Lanoz Valley.*

Pyrenees, 27th & 28th July 1813.

It was, in fact, an elevated ridge of country that lay exactly in the line of route between the French and the fortress they were endeavouring to succour, and commanded at that point all the approaches to it. Down the steep, into the hollow at the base of the mountain, were located two small hamlets, one of which was situated on either hand of our position. In the first instance, as preparatory to their struggle to carry our heights, the enemy expeditiously possessed themselves of the two hamlets at the foot of them, installed therein their columns of attack, and then opened fire from some cannon against the shelving hill already referred to that jetted out on our right front. This latter was defended by a Spanish corps, and under cover of skirmishers and the fire of the cannon above referred to, a compact but inconsiderable party of French moved up in order to possess themselves of it; but they were gallantly met and repelled by its occupants. Vast hordes of skirmishers continued to be flung out by the French and were

* The account which follows is taken from the diary of Major (then Captain) Mill, 40th Regiment, who commanded No. 7 company in this engagement.

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scattered along the base of the heights for some distance up the ascent, keeping up a concentrated fire on our general line. So far our brigade had been kept together and disposed along the high land at about the right centre of the mountain, at a spot which was adjacent to, but retired from the hill of the Spaniards; but now our regiment was directed personally by Lord Wellington to proceed to their position in support, and here we remained with the Spaniards, detached from our own brigade, during that and the succeeding days.

The next, the 28th July, was a day of glory for the regiment. The 40th, with about 400 Spaniards, were in occupation of the hill already described in front of our position, and within musket shot of the French. Early in the day the whole of the French army were observed in motion, and there were seen compact bodies of them ascending on the left of our ridge of defence, and the battle soon after commenced in earnest.

About 12 o'clock a considerable force, numbering about 5,000 in the integral, but which consisted of two separate columns of attack some distance apart so as to co-operate in support, were observed marching straight towards us from diverse points. The 1st column, about 2,500 strong, was somewhat in advance of the other; it moved up with the utmost gallantry, and undeterred by the well directed missiles from the hill, still preserved its steady form and solidity. The Spaniards, at the moment the French got half way up the ascent, coolly ran away, leaving us, the 40th, about 420 strong, to our fate.

All attempts to rally them were ineffectual. They were gone in a moment. We were drawn up eight companies in line, a little retired from the brow of the hill, and were prepared for the worst. When the French had gained the brow of the hill the order to charge was given, and with a threatening shout, vehement and prolonged, our battalion singly fell upon them with the bayonet, shivering their compact order, and sweeping them some distance down the descent. Our men were hardly restrained from following too far, and reluctantly obeyed the orders of their officers to return to the hill; but a halt was made in time and

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as expeditiously as possible, the companies again formed up and quietly awaited a renewal of the attack. The second column of the French, 2,500 strong, soon appeared, and ascending in precisely the same formation as the first, advanced with great steadiness and spirit. It was, however, also driven from the ridge and hurled down the hill. As in the former case, our men pursued the enemy too far, and the lapse of time enabled the enemy to reform their first column, which they did and advanced a second time, but when it reached half-way up the hill, and within twenty-five yards of us, we again charged through fire and smoke, and bayonetted all who stood in our way.

After these rencontres, which assumed for the time the proportions of a desperate and prolonged struggle, we could see that our fire was very destructive to the French, and they fell into utter confusion. One more effort was, however, made to rally, but without effect, and we could descry the French officers at the head of their divisions, trying to animate the soldiers by gesture and example to renew the assault. The standards were even carried to the front and the drums beat the "advance," but all to no purpose; there was no obedience to the summons, and our small cohort remained victorious on the heights.

Lord Wellington was close at hand, a witness of the whole, and sent the Prince of Orange to thank the regiment, and we were immediately afterwards reinforced with two regiments.*

The following extract from Maxwell's "Life of Wellington" is so graphic and gives such an apposite description of the behaviour of the regiment on this occasion that it cannot be omitted :—

"To carry the hill on the right of the position "was the next object of the enemy, and there two "Spanish regiments had been posted, supported by "the British 40th. The attack was confident and

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* It was the great battle of this day that extorted from the Duke, years afterwards, the natural and not undue panegyric :—"That he felt that he could have gone anywhere, and done anything with those men who fought with him on the Pyrenees," and yet these same men, immediately on the termination of the war, were hurried off to America, there to batter themselves against the stone walls of New Orleans.

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" daring, as with imposing numbers the enemy en-
" circled the base of the height, mounted most gal-
" lantly, and drove the regiment El Piavia from the
" plateau. For a few minutes the 40th stood on that
" mountain height alone and unsupported, but a Por-
" tuguese regiment bravely rushed up to its support,
" and formed on that flank which the recession of the
" Spaniards had left uncovered. In fourfold numbers
" the assailants in the mean time were pressing up,
" and presently their column topped the summit.
" The calm and steady attitude of the 40th, as con-
" trasted with the clamorous advance of the French,
" might have been mistaken for the sullen devotion
" of a band that felt itself overmatched but still
" scorned to seek its safety ingloriously. But never
" was a silence more deceptive. The tiger's spring is
" preceeded by an ominous tranquillity; the tempest's
" lull only tells that its fury is about to burst again.
" Not a murmur passed through the British regiment;
" and yet the leading files of the attacking column
" rose rapidly over the crest of the Sierra and con-
" fronted the defenders. Another minute passed, the
" head of the column was developed—the enemy were
" lodged upon the plateau, and then the tempest
" burst. The word was given to advance, and with a
" thrilling hurrah on rushed the 40th with the bayo-
" net. In a moment the leading sections of the
" French column were annihilated, the supporting
" ones torn and disordered by a shattering volley, and
" the whole driven rudely from the height. In vain
" they reformed and again and again led forward; the
" cheer, the charge, the volley, met them on the sum-
" mit, rent their array to pieces, and sent them down
" the hill. Four times were they urged on, and as
" often were they bloodily repulsed. At length heart
" and strength failed together, and they sullenly
" receded from a position which the bravery of one
" glorious regiment had made impregnable."

Sir W. Napier also affirms, on the authority of a French officer, that on this occasion three companies of the regiment sufficed to hurl down a whole brigade.

On the 30th July the Regiment succeeded in cutting off the retreat and making prisoners of 600 or 700 of the enemy.

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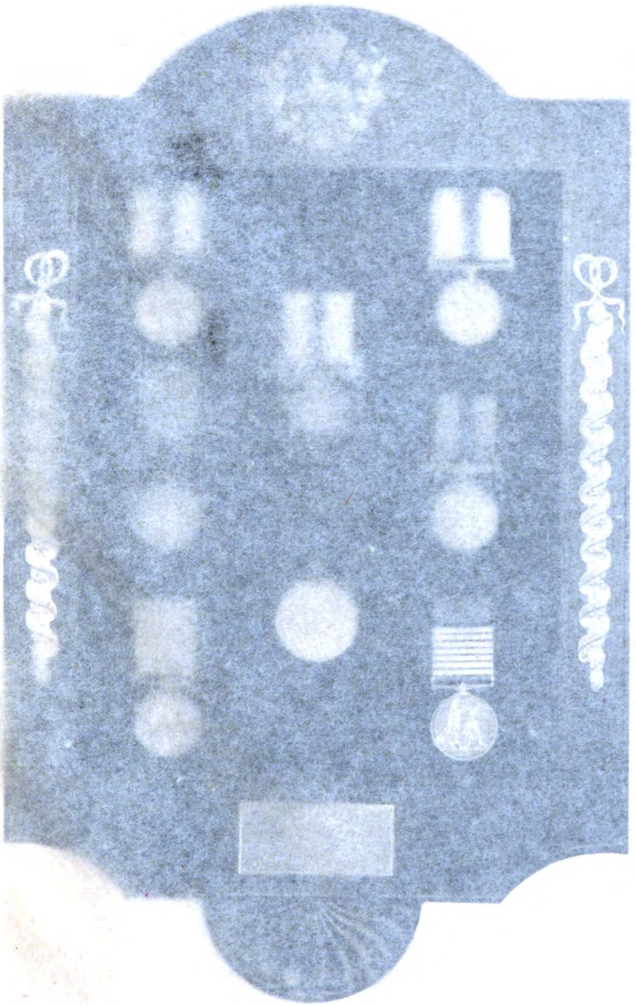

4 h WAR MED[illegible]S.
[illegible]perty of the Officers.

1. [illegible] 4. Maharajpore 6. Cavalry.
[illegible] Star.
[illegible]ndha[illegible] 7. New Zealand.
[illegible]ttle of [illegible]o[illegible] 5 Germantown.
3. [illegible] 8. Peninsula.

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CASE OF 40th WAR MEDALS,
the property of the Officers.

1. Ghuznee.
   Cabul.
   Candahar.
2. Waterloo.
3. Peninsula.
4. Maharajpore Star.
5 Germantown.
6. Candahar.
7. New Zealand.
8. Peninsula.

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During the actions above described, between the 26th and 30th of July, the 40th suffered the following losses :—

Lieutenant Malone, Galway, } killed.
Captain Heyland, Phillips, Bowen, Lieutenant Thoseau, Kelly, Ensign Smith, } severely wounded.

3 sergeants, and 35 rank and file killed and about 150 men wounded.

Captain Stretten, who commanded on and after the 28th, in consequence of Captain Heyland being wounded, was granted a medal and the brevet rank of Major for his services.

At the assault of St. Sebastian, which took place on the 31st of August, the regiment was represented by a detachment only under Lieutenant Turton. This was almost entirely annihilated and Lieutenant Turton died of his wounds.

Nivelle. 10th Nov. 1813.

On November the 10th, arrangements were made for again attacking the French, and the allied army completely succeeded in turning the enemy's strong position on the lower NIVELLE, which they evacuated with the loss of 50 pieces of cannon and 1,400 prisoners. Medals were granted for this action to Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, who commanded the Regiment, and Major Balfour. The following casualties occurred :—

Ensign Dobbyn, killed.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, Captain Barnett, Bishop, Lieutenant Richardson, } wounded severely.
Lieutenant Carter, Wallace, } wounded slightly.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Chitham, Volunteer Booth, } wounded severely.

The crossing of the Nive was the next operation determined on by Lord Wellington, and in this the regiment took part, performing many harassing marches for the purpose of defending the various positions attacked by the French.

Orthes. 27th Feb. 1814.

On the 27th February, 1814, the enemy were driven from their position in front of ORTHES, and

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Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton who commanded the regiment again on this occasion, was granted a clasp commemorative of the action.

Toulouse. 10th April, 1814

THE BATTLE OF TOULOUSE followed on the 10th of April, Easter Sunday. Referring to this action Major Mill in his diary says:—"Last Sunday was "fought one of the severest battles that I have yet "been engaged in. The oldest man in the 40th, "either as officer or private, declares never on any "former occasion was he exposed to such tremendous "cannonading which was maintained without any "intermission for the space of four hours, and playing "on our Brigade chiefly. The bravery of the British "was never exceeded; one Regiment, the 61st, of the "6th Division, which acted with ours, had only two "officers left uninjured after the action, a Lieutenant "and Ensign. The Lieutenant commanded the regi-"ment. The loss of the 40th was comparatively "small if it be considered that we were engaged from "nine o'clock until dark, during most part of which "time we were exposed to either cannon or small "arms. The loss in the 40th was nine officers and "one hundred men killed and wounded."

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton who commanded the regiment, was granted a cross, having received already three honorary distinctions, and Major Balfour received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Thornton was afterwards made a C.B.

This terminated the career of the British Army in the Peninsula and France, through the whole of which the 40th had served. On the 12th June the Regiment embarked on H.M.S. *Sultan*, and sailing for Ireland disembarked at Monkstown on the 2nd July. From this place they proceeded to Athlone and there met the 2nd battalion which also arrived from Dublin on the same day.

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PART III.

From the Expedition to New Orleans

in 1814, to

The March from Candahar to Cabul

and thence to India,

in 1842.

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Chapter VII., 1814 to 1817.

Shortly after the regiment arrived at Athlone, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton received instructions to prepare the 1st Battalion for immediate service, and on the 7th and 8th of October they embarked at Monkstown, whilst the 2nd Battalion, being reduced to a skeleton, remained at Mallow. A most serious shipwreck occurred afterwards at the entrance to Bantry Bay, by which five companies of the regiment nearly perished. By good fortune, however, four or five men only were drowned, but the whole of the five companies' arms, accoutrements, necessaries, &c., were lost, and in consequence the fleet had to return to Cork, where these companies were re-equipped.

The expedition finally started on the 26th of October, and on January 9th, 1815, anchored in the Mississippi, just after the failure of the attack on New Orleans. On February 10th intelligence was received that preliminaries of peace had been entered into between England and America, and the Regiment returned home, arriving at Spithead on the 15th May. Colonel Thornton was about this time directed to proceed to London as a witness on a general Court Martial, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Fielding Browne, who shortly afterwards received intelligence of Bonaparte's return to France, and at the same time telegraphic orders directing the Regiment to proceed at once to Ostend. Accordingly on the 18th May, without even having landed, the 40th again set out on service and arrived off Ostend on the 19th, but owing to boisterous weather were not able to land till the 23rd, when they immediately proceeded to Ghent. Here they were joined by Major Heyland, who assumed command, and a draft from the 2nd Battalion.

Hostilities commenced on the 15th June, and on the 16th, at 5 a.m., a pressing order arrived for the regiment to march to Brussels, at which place it arrived on the 17th, and encamped about five miles from the city. On the morning of the 18th the 40th again marched, and arrived at the village of Waterloo

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about 9 o'clock, where it had the honour of participating in that ever-memorable fight, the

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Waterloo. 18th June, 1815. In this action the Regiment was particularly engaged in receiving and repulsing the last attack of the enemy on the left centre of the British position, and driving them into a gravel pit at the point of the bayonet. In following up this success the right of the regiment re-took La Haye Sainte, on which occasion the commanding officer, Major Heyland, was killed, and the command of the Regiment devolved upon Major Fielding Browne, who obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and had the honour of being made a Companion of the Bath. Captain Ellis also obtained the brevet rank of Major on this occasion. The enemy were driven in the greatest confusion from their position, having lost 150 pieces of cannon with ammunition and stores, and a vast number of prisoners, leaving the field strewed with their killed and wounded; and their disorder was so great that they were unable again to make a stand till they arrived at Paris on the 2nd July, closely pursued by the allied army. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to grant a medal to each officer, non-commissioned officer and man who had served in this action, and the regiments engaged were permitted to bear the word "Waterloo" on their colours and appointments. The 40th Regiment participated in the honours and advantages accruing from this battle.

All ranks of the army were allowed to reckon two years service in consequence, and lists of their names were directed to be forwarded to the War Office, there to be preserved.

The following is an extract of a General Order issued by His Grace the Duke of Wellington on the 20th June :—

No. 2, "The Field Marshal takes this opportunity of returning to the army his thanks for their "conduct in the glorious action fought on the 18th "instant, and he will not fail to report his sense of "their conduct in the terms which it deserves to "their several Sovereigns."

The Duke of Wellington announced to the army that a military convention had been agreed to on the

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el GEORGE HIBBERT, C.B.

Joined [illegible] 1813, served with it at Waterloo, &c.,
and [illegible]ded during 1840 and '47.

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Colonel GEORGE HIBBERT, C.B.,
Joined 40th Foot 1813, served with it at Waterloo, &c.,
and commanded during 1846 and 1847.

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5th July, and that the Allies were to take possession of Paris on the 7th, and in consequence of these arrangements the Divisions of the army were directed to proceed to their several encampments, and the 40th Regiment took up its ground in Neuilly Park that day.

The regiment remained in camp in Neuilly Park until the 29th October, on which day it removed to St. Germain, and on the 9th of December marched through Paris and occupied the villages of La Valette and La Chapelle. On the 27th the head-quarters and three companies occupied Bonuil and Garges.

The 2nd Battalion was reduced at Dover on the 25th December this year.*

Major Mill, 40th, describing the battle, says :—

"The least accident of delay would have pre-
"cluded us from taking part in the fight; for, as it
"singularly happened, although after landing at
"Ostend we were as quickly as possible hurried up to
"the front, it proved just opportunely, as we only joined
"the British on the field the night before the battle.
"Here we rejoined again our old comrades of Spain,
"the 27th Inniskillings, who, together with the 4th
"regiment, although not exceeding the strength of an
"average brigade, composed the 6th Division (which
"was in course of completion) on the 18th. Our
"numerical strength present on the morning of the
"battle was 747 rank and file, 38 officers, and 55 non-
"commissioned officers. Thus constituted, our Regi-
"ment was appointed to hold, on the left, a ravine
"over which the road from Ohain passes and which
"descends to the farms of La Haye and Papelotte.
"From this situation, or rather, from very adjacent
"points of view, a spacious tract of smooth and open
"country was exhibited to the eye, comprising the
"left and left centre of the British position, which,
"sweeping down from the ridge in a gradual descent
"for the distance of half a mile to the base of the
"valley, stretched itself also lengthwise in the contrary
"direction for nearly twice that distance, thus includ-
"ing at the extremity the farmsteads and brick-wall
"enclosures of La Haye Sainte, situated down towards

* These particulars are from the Official records.

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" the valley on our right. This smooth, open extent " of land, though an incline, together with the valley " down below of a larger and much wider expanse, was " fitted peculiarly for cavalry, and it was chiefly to the " resistance of this arm and to the endurance of the " fire of artillery that was both numerous and of the " heaviest calibre, that our efforts were exercised " throughout the day.

" The ground, or headland, directly opposite in " possession of the enemy, though more distant, pre- " sented an easier object to our view, and the outline, " of course particularly the uppermost portion, " was distinctly defined. It consisted, from surveys " and examinations which we made during the several " hours preceding the action, of an eminence which " was more lofty, with greater recession, than ours, " enclosing a broader and deeper expanse, the summit " being distinguished as a perfectly horizontal line, " which suddenly broke off on the right (towards " Planchenoit). At about a mile and a quarter to our " right, lying deep down in a hollow, with the land on " both positions ascending so abruptly from it that it " was partially concealed, was situated a large cha- " teau, having at its side a lofty brick enclosure, with " extensive orchards, the whole covering a space of " two acres. This homestead and buildings were " occupied by our troops, and it was for the first two " or three hours of the day the scene of a long and " arduous contest. Large bodies of the enemy were to " be seen forming upon the heights directly in our " front. They would advance some way and then " move across to this point under fire of our artillery, " which was pushed forward from the topmost part of " our position. They suffered greatly from this fire, " yet the movement against this quarter was renewed " again and again, only to be repulsed and driven back " in confusion, with immense loss. A very tremendous " cannonade was commenced soon after this by the " French on our lines, and uninterruptedly continued. " We lay down in square to escape as far as possible its " destructive effects. Half the 27th Inniskillings were " moved down in a similar position, without having " the power or opportunity to return a shot. At one " time the officer commanding the 27th Regiment,

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" when there was a temporary cessation of fire from " artillery, rode up to our Major and announced the " fact of having barely an officer left to command each " company. Major Browne offered to lend him some " from the 40th. This, however, was imperatively " declined. The sergeants of the regiment, he said, " liked to command the companies and he would be " loth to deprive them of the honour. Whenever " there was an intermission from this fire it was to " find ourselves surrounded and beset by hordes of " horsemen, who were slashing and cutting at our " kneeling ranks. The file firing of our standing ranks " being constant and concentrated was very effectual " against their attacks, and both horse and rider were " to be constantly discerned rolling over on to the " plain, and the remainder flying backward in disorder " to their own lines in very diminished numbers, leav- " ing the ground near and around us thickly strewed " with their comrades' bodies. This would take place " after they had expended their pistol shots, ardour " and determination in the first onset of the charge " and combined attack, and this having been ineffec- " tual, the troopers would encompass us with fierce " gesticulations and angry scowls in which a display of " incisors became very apparent to all.

" (Colonel Fielding Browne, C.B., informed me " two or three years back these peculiarities of manner " of looks and gesticulations in the French became so " remarkable towards the end of the day consequent " on defeat and on a repetition of failures, and on the " attacks being sustained by our side with so much " coolness, equanimity, and even good humour, that " when he would issue the command to 'Prepare for " cavalry,' his officers would thunder out the exhorta- " tion to the men, having a tincture of sarcasm in it, " to do in like manner with the words 'Now, men, " make faces.')

" The enemy, indeed, fought with a resolution " and persistency that appeared desperate, and in " saying thus much it would be difficult to over extol " or estimate the conduct of our men, or to too highly " eulogise their untiring constancy and unshaken " courage on receiving wounds of a mortal kind, or " such terrible injuries as could not but carry into " their minds a sense of helplessness and of despair.

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"For instance, a grenadier of our company, whose "face as it seemed to me had been cleft asunder and "so slashed by a sabre cut that it rested partly on "his shoulder, I beheld walk with a firm step "without any assistance from off the ground. I knew "the man well, and it was a shocking spectacle, and "I do not remember any incident throughout this "day, or any former one, that effected me so power-"fully as this sight."*

Captain Mill, the editor of Major Mill's papers, further records a most extraordinary story regarding a surgeon of the regiment, who served with it in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. The surgeon's name was Barry, and he eventually rose to the high position of Inspector General of Hospitals. Captain Mill says:— "Upon his (Dr. Barry's) decease the various news-"papers of the day were filled with the singular "announcement that the sex of Doctor Barry was "unequivocally feminine, a statement the accuracy of "which has not once been controverted. He—if the "solecism be admissible—has been described by those "who knew him personally as small in stature, ex-"tremely vivacious, good-humoured, and facetious in "conversation, kind and considerate as well as skilful "in the ministration of his offices, and it is assumable, "considering the active service through which his "professional duties were exerted, possessing firm "nerves and a courageous heart."

Major Mill in his papers gives one instance of Dr. Barry's skill when he (or she ?) saved his life by remarkably judicious treatment in a desperate case of yellow fever, but there must have been hundreds of occasions when this marvellous woman, if woman she was, required all the skill, nerve, and courage of the cleverest and strongest man.

The regiment marched with the army to Paris and remained in France until after the great review of the Allied Army by the Duke of Wellington, on the 21st of October, 1816, at which it was present.

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* The wording of this and several other extracts has been slightly altered from the originals, as, owing to the long and involved sentences, some passages are very difficult to understand.

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Just previous to this, on the 2nd June of the same year, the Regiment received new Colours, bearing on them the honours it had won in Egypt, at Monte Video, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, and Waterloo.

Presentation of Colours. 2nd June, 1816.

In 1817 the British contingent of the army of occupation was reduced, and the 40th being one of the corps included in the reduction was directed to proceed to Calais for embarkation.

Chapter VIII., 1817 to 1840.

On its arrival home the Regiment proceeded to Glasgow, and was there quartered until July, 1819. It was afterwards stationed at Sunderland and Manchester, until, in November, 1820, it embarked at Liverpool for Ireland, where it occupied various stations until 1823, and was then ordered to proceed to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. In this colony the regiment remained for six years, and was at the end of this period transferred to Bombay. During the time the regiment was in New South Wales, the following correspondence, which is of interest as showing the reason why the regiment was not granted the badge of Ciudad Rodrigo on its colours, took place between Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton and Lord Fitzroy Somerset :—

Chatham,
2nd April, 1824.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 29th ultimo and beg to express my grateful acknowledgement to His Grace the Duke of Wellington for his compliance with the request contained in my letter of the 26th ultimo. I am induced, however, to submit humbly for His Grace's reconsideration the services of the 40th Regiment at, and during the seige of Ciudad Rodrigo, in having taken by assault the convent of St. Francisco, and by maintaining possession of it materially assisted the attack on that side of the place, a service which

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His Grace was pleased to notice favourably in his Official Despatch, dated Gallegos, January 20th, 1812, an extract of which I take the liberty of annexing.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. THORNTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 40th.

Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B.

Extract. Gallegos, 20th Jan. 1812.

" My Lord,

" In my despatch of the 15th inst., I reported to " your Lordship the attack of the convent of Santa " Cruz by the troops in the 1st Division under the " direction of Lieutenant-General Graham, and that " of the convent of St. Francisco, the 14th inst., " under the direction of Major-General the Hon. C. " Colville ; the last named enterprise was performed by " Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt with the 40th Regi- " ment. This regiment remained from that time in " the suburb of St. Francisco and materially assisted " our attack on that side of the place."

Answer.

Ordnance Office,
Sir, April 6th, 1824.

I have received and laid before the Duke of Wellington your letter of the 2nd instant, submitting for his Grace's favourable consideration a further statement of the services of the 40th Regiment during the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

His Grace is very ready to admit the value of the services and the good conduct of the Regiment in the attack of the convent of St. Francisco, but as it was thought proper at the time (only ?) to confer the grant of a medal to the Commanding Officers of the corps engaged in the assault of the place, and as, in recommending regiments for honorary distinctions, the Duke has been guided by the fact of the Commanding Officers having received medals, he cannot comply with your request that the 40th Regiment should be recommended for the badge of Cuidad Rodrigo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FITZROY SOMERSET,

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thornton,

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At the end of the year 1829, the Regiment moved to Belgaum, and in February, 1831, to Poona, returning to Bombay in December 1833, where it was quartered in the Colaba Barracks till the end of 1835; it then proceeded to Deesa, and from there, in January 1839, was despatched in H.M.S. *Wellesley* to effect the occupation of Kurrachee. The engagement which ensued is thus described in the official account:—

Taking of Kurrachee. 2nd Feb. 1839.

"Early in the morning of the 2nd February a boat "was despatched to the Fort, bearing a flag of truce, "for the purpose of demanding that it should be "given up. As this request was not acceded to, the "flank companies and three battalion companies of "the 40th, and the 1st company 2nd Battalion of "Bombay Artillery, all under the command of Lieute-"nant-Colonel Powell, K.H., 40th Regiment, were "ordered to land, which was effected in the ship's "boats, covered by H.M. brig *Algerine*, and the Hon-"ourable Company's schooner *Constance*. A fire was "opened from the Flag Ship which continued for about "two hours and which completely destroyed the sea "face of the fort, and the Beloochies who formed the "garrison having evacuated the place were made pri-"soners outside, and it was taken possession of accord-"ingly." On the morning of the 3rd, the fortress of Kurrachee having surrendered, the following Order was issued by Brigadier Valiant, K.H., Commanding Scinde Reserve Force.

On board H.M.S. *Wellesley*,
Off Kurrachee, 3rd Feb. 1839.

Brigade Orders:

The Brigadier commanding the Scinde Reserve Force cannot allow a day to pass without congratulating the troops under his command in having accomplished, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Naval Forces, the object for which they were sent, viz., the taking possession of the sea defences protecting the harbour as well as the town and fortress of Kurrachee, which latter has this morning surrendered.

The Brigadier cannot avoid expressing his entire approbation of the soldier-like manner in which Her Majesty's 40th Regiment landed yesterday under Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, K.H., and the subsequent disposition made for closely investing the fort, by

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which disposition no possible communication could be held by those in possession of the fort with the surrounding country, which was fully exemplified when the Beloochies attempted to escape from the fire kept up on the fort by Her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*.

During the stay of the regiment at Kurrachee, it was attacked by cholera and lost its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, K.H.*, also Lieutenant Magnay, and seventeen privates. The cholera, however, disappeared as suddenly as it had come, and on the 19th February 1840, the Battalion paraded under Major Hibbert for the purpose of having a new stand of Colours presented to it by his Excellency Lord Keane, G.C.B., and G.C.H., who was then on his return to Bombay from Afghanistan. At 5 p.m. the regiment was formed in line and received his Excellency with a general salute, after which his Lordship proceeded to the right of the line, moved along the front, and returned by the rear. The Grenadier company, under Lieutenant Neill, then moved along the front, and received the old Colours, took them by the left of the line, and handed them over under a general salute to the Staff-Sergeants. During this time the remainder of the regiment had formed three sides of a square, and the Grenadier company having returned, formed the fourth side. In the centre were the new Colours, and near them was his Excellency Lord Keane, attended by Major-General Sir S. Wiltshire, K.C.B., a numerous staff, and all the civil and military of the station. The Reverend Mr. Burnell, Military Chaplain at Kurrachee, officiated in his clerical capacity, and in consecrating the new banners made an eloquent speech, concluding with prayer, after which Captain Beeber and Lieutenant Adamson (the two next senior officers to the commanding officer present with the regiment) handed the new Colours to his Excellency, who, having placed them in the hands of Ensigns Russell and Vance the senior Ensigns, under a general salute from the Grenadiers, addressed the Regiment as follows in consigning the banners to their charge :—

Presentation of Colours. 19th Feb. 1840.

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* Colonel Powell had just received intimation of his transfer to the 6th Regiment when he was attacked by cholera.

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Fortieth Regiment, companions of former glorious days.

Amongst the various occurrences of my military career, I can with great truth assure you that I shall class this in the best of those the most pleasing.

To be deputed by my friend Major Hibbert, your commanding officer, to present these standards to your safe keeping is a gratification I did not speculate upon. These Colours are already decorated with distinguished testimonials of the noble bearing and the gallant deeds of the 40th Regiment in all parts of the world where our army has required your services. I therefore am thoroughly confident that I deliver them into safe hands, who only require fresh opportunities to fill in the little space remaining in these banners with the honourable mention of increased distinction.

I have been on many a battle field with the 40th Regiment and always admired its uniform gallant conduct, but on one occasion I witnessed it not only astonish the whole British Army, but confounding in a deadly manner the whole French Army. I allude to the heights of Villa Alba, and one of the hardest contested days in the Pyrenees. The 40th Regiment was posted in advance of the 4th Division formed in line behind the crest of the mountain, which finished the ridge leading into the position occupied by the 4th Division. Marshal Soult (and a noble fellow he was) resolved to carry it and directed a column of 10,000 men, backed by a supporting column of 17,000 men, against that point. The French advanced with little opposition from the Spanish troops, until they had gained the mountain top, when the 40th walked forward a few paces, met the head of the column with the bayonet, which stopped it, and a well thrown in volley doubled it up, and down the hill it went for a fresh formation. Two attempts were made with the same determined spirit, and both were repulsed by the undaunted Regiment, which triumphantly held its post.

The enemy were severely punished, and having gained the valley the third time felt sickened with the treatment they had experienced at that point, and in the night moved down the stream and the next day, the 28th July, attacked near the village of Sorauen, which is called the battle of the Pyrenees.

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40th, I have before told you that I have always viewed you to be valuable comrades, and was I again to have the direction of an arduous undertaking, I should be too happy to have you at my right hand. Would to heaven I had had you with me in the late campaign!

Allow me now to compliment you on your healthy and soldier-like appearance. I sincerely wish the corps every prosperity, and when its term of service in the East has expired I shall be highly gratified to meet you in a better land, "Old England."

His Lordship having concluded, Major Hibbert made a suitable reply.

The Colours presented to the Regiment on this occasion were the gift of its late distinguished Colonel, General Sir James Kempt. The ceremony concluded with a royal salute fired by a battery of 9-pounders drawn up in front and at right angles to the 40th under Captain Brett, who had expressed a wish and obtained the sanction of the authorities to pay this compliment to the 40th.

Chapter IX., 1840 to September 1842.

It was not long after this interesting event that the regiment had an opportunity of adding new honours to its lately acquired Colours, for on the 16th of July following a wing of the regiment was sent to Upper Scinde, then in a state of insurrection, and in October the head-quarters marched for Sukkur where they arrived after considerable hardships on the 25th November. In January 1841, however, they were on the march again, and on the 4th February were joined by the wing of the regiment, which had preceded them to Upper Scinde at Mungal-Ka-Serai. From this place the Regiment proceeded to Kujuck and thence through the Bolan pass to Quetta, which was reached on the 2nd April. At this place the regiment suffered terribly from sickness. Never since 1799, when it returned from the West Indies a mere skeleton, had the mortality been so great; 59 men died in about six weeks, and upwards of two-thirds of

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the regiment had been in hospital. It was therefore with little regret that the 40th left Quetta on the 5th October, 1841, and marched* for CANDAHAR. Captain Neill in his interesting book describing this period, says :—

"Meanwhile the dark cloud of rebellion was "gathering unheeded, yet not unseen; and though "forewarned of the danger that was hanging over their "self devoted heads, no measures were taken, no pre- "cautions adopted by those at the head of affairs in "Afghanistan, to stem the fury of a torrent which in "its headlong course was to carry destruction to a "British Army.

"On the 23rd, H.M. 40th and Blood's nine- "pounder battery marched into Candahar. From "them we learned that the road by which they had "been brought that morning was the worst that they "had yet encountered, a net-work of ravines and water- "courses, and, in many places, inundated; in fact the "staff appeared to have very little knowledge of the "surrounding country. Ukrum Khan, a celebrated "rebel chief, was this morning to be blown away from a "gun. Our detachment was ordered to march through "the town to cantonments, as, in case there should be "any émeute, it was wished that the execution should "take place while we were in the city. On arrival at "the gate by which we had to enter, it was found "that the bridge leading to it over a deep water- "course was not wide enough to admit of the guns "going over, a fact which we thought might have "been known to some of those staff officers who for "several years had been stationed at Candahar; the "guns were, therefore, taken direct to cantonments. "While marching through the city, the report of a gun "was heard, which told that the career of Ukrum "Mahommed Khan had closed. Judging from the "apparent indifference of the populace, one would "suppose that such executions were of frequent occur- "rence. †

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* 180 men out of 656 had to be carried in doolies or on camels.

† Extract from "Four years service in the East with H.M. 40th Regiment" by Captain J. M. Bladen Neill, 40th Regiment.

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During the next few months the country remained much disturbed, and the Regiment, which now formed part of the force under Major-General Sir W. Nott, was several times engaged in dispersing the rebels who collected in the vicinity; no affair of importance, however, occurred until the 12th Jan. 1842, when, the rumour of an insurrection at Cabul proving true, a general rising took place in the country and the insurgents under Prince Sufter Jhung, son of Shah Sujah, and Actor Mahomed Khan approached within eight miles of Candahar. Major-General Nott then moved out against them with a force of 3,500 men, and the 40th formed the advance column. The enemy, numbering 18,000 men, had taken up a strong position with a morass in their front, which made the approach of the troops difficult.

They were, however, quickly routed with the loss of 150 killed and 200 wounded. The 40th, under Major Hibbert, in this affair suffered as follows:—

Lieutenant Lee, severely wounded.
One sergeant and 8 rank and file wounded.

Urghandaub. 12th Jan. 1842.

This battle of Urghandaub was the first success after the recent disasters at Cabul; but through some unfortunate accident the despatches announcing the victory miscarried.

The 40th returned to cantonments and remained from this time accoutred every night in consequence of rumours of intended attacks being brought into cantonments. These alarms and perpetual "turns out" continued throughout the whole winter, and until the arrival of General England in May with reinforcements. During the month of February considerable numbers of the rebel forces under the command of Prince Sufter Jhung and other Afghan chiefs assembled in the vicinity of Candahar, plundering the villages, and by every possible means urging the inhabitants to make an attack upon the British troops, especially those occupying the cantonments; but owing to the severity of the weather the Major-General was unable to move, and such a measure became impracticable till the 9th of March, when General Nott, after leaving a garrison, marched with the remainder of his force against them. The enemy retired as he advanced, being driven first across the Urghandaub and then

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across the Turnuk. There they were followed, broken up and dispersed.

The force returned to Candahar on the 12th and re-occupied the cantonments which they had evacuated. The 40th, both officers and men, marched without tents, and the General in his despatch stated that "The conduct of the infantry was excellent." Lieutenant R. Armstrong and one sergeant died of cholera on the 5th March, 1842. During the absence of the force under Major-General Nott on the above-mentioned expedition, a strong detachment of the enemy made an attack upon the city, and succeeded in burning one of the gates (the Herat), but were repulsed with great loss by the gallantry of the troops of the garrison, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Bengal Army.

A detachment of the 40th, strength as follows, which had been left behind, mainly contributed to the defence of the city :—Lieutenant Lee (not recovered from his wounds) in command, 1 Quarter-Master (sick), 1 drummer, 4 sergeants, 87 rank and file.

The enemy's plan was to fire all the gates at once, and make a simultaneous attack on them ; and that this was not carried into effect was certainly the result of the following most fortunate accident. Quarter-Master Phillips of the 40th was intrusted with the charge of the citadel gate ; before fastening it for the evening something fortunately induced him to look outside, and on opening it he saw two or three faggots laid against it. Immediately it occurred to him that they could have been placed there for no good purpose, and he brought them inside. But for this, the gate of which he had charge would in all probability have been fired, and an equally spirited attack made on it as on the Herat Gate, in which event the City of Candahar would without doubt have fallen, and the enemy become possessed of all our stores, guns, and ammunition.

The result of the attack on Candahar was the means of subduing, but not conquering, the spirit of animosity and perseverance in the rebel chiefs. The infantry dispersed and returned to the villages, but the cavalry still kept the field, moving about in strong parties, effectually cutting off all communication and

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preventing supplies being obtained, except in the immediate vicinity of the city.

The sacred name of religion was called in to the aid of the insurgents; the superstitions of the natives were worked upon; men lurked about in the streets watching for an opportunity to fall upon the enemies of their cause; attempts were made daily to cut down the unwary Europeans, and those making such endeavours conceived themselves more than honoured and rewarded by dying in their efforts to promote the interests of their faith.

Several of the 40th were severely wounded in the streets of the city, and no one could safely move a few paces from barracks, much less through the city, without being well armed.

An instance of acting in opposition to the orders of superiors which met with a quick and fearful punishment occurred about this time.

Four young soldiers of the 40th went unarmed a considerable distance from camp after breakfast; at dinner parade they were absent, and during the afternoon continued so. At length some villagers came in and reported that the bodies of four Europeans were lying a few miles from camp. They had, it appeared, been seen by one of the enemy's patrols, which came upon them and, of course, found it an easy matter to overpower them. Their heads, which were severed from their bodies, were carried as trophies to the enemy's camp; then they were sent through the country and represented to have belonged to some Feringhee Sirdars, and were produced as proofs of a victory which had been gained by the Afghans.

On the 25th March the 40th formed part of a force which moved out under the Major-General's personal command to the support of a Brigade, detached under the command of Colonel Wymer, Bengal Army, to forage and afford protection to the numerous villages. By this expedition the enemy were driven across the Urghandaub in the greatest confusion, and the Major-General reported in his despatch that the infantry distinguished themselves. The force returned to cantonments the same day.

On the 9th May General England's force arrived, bringing with it supplies of treasure and hospital

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comforts, the stock of which was completely exhausted, and also the ammunition.

March from Candahar to Cabul.

After this the regiment marched out of Candahar with a force intended to draw off the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and arrived at that place on the 26th May; but on the 21st the fort had been attacked by 4,000 Ghilzais, who had been defeated by the defenders, consequently their services were not required, and they returned again to Candahar. About two months after this it was decided that the entire army under the command of Major-General Nott should return to the British Provinces, via Ghuznee, Cabul, the Coord, Tazeen and Kyber Passes. Accordingly on the 10th August a start was made, Major Hibbert being in command of the 40th.

Left Candahar, 10th Aug. 1842.

Soon after this the Regiment was called upon to move out from its camp at Killa Azeen with a portion of the force to the assistance of the cavalry who had met with a repulse, and on the approach of this reinforcement the enemy under Shumshooden retired.

Goaine. 30th Aug. 1842.

But on the 30th August Shumshoodeen again appeared, and having brought nearly the whole of his force, about 12,000 men, into the vicinity of the camp at Goaine, distant about 38 miles south-west of Ghuznee, the Major-General moved out with one half of his army consisting of the 1st Brigade to which the 40th belonged and fought the battle of "Goaine."

The enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as it came into position, their right resting on a fort filled with men. They opened fire with small arms supported by six-pounders (horse artillery guns), which were admirably served.

The Brigade deployed into line, advanced, and after a short and spirited contest the enemy were completely defeated, their guns, ammunition, &c. being captured.

One hour more of daylight and the whole of the infantry would have been destroyed, but time did not permit, and as it was the force did not return to camp till late at night. The light companies under Captain White were left to bring in the guns, &c., one of which it had been the good fortune of the Fortieth light company to capture.

On the morning of the 5th September, the army

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Capture of Ghuznee, 5th Sept. 1842.

moved on GHUZNEE, the city being full of men, and a range of mountains running north-east of the fortress covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry. The gardens and ravines near the tower were also occupied. A reconnoitring party under Major Sanders, Bengal Engineers, was sent forward and brought on some smart skirmishing. Captain White, 40th, commanding the light companies of the army, was then pushed forward and, accompanied by Anderson's troop of Horse Artillery, was closely followed by the Fortieth. The heights were soon carried in gallant style by these troops, and the enemy fled before them until every point was gained. During the night the engineers, sappers and miners, and infantry working parties were employed in erecting breaching batteries, and just as the 40th were on the point of marching the following morning to the attack, it was found that the fortress had been evacuated, and soon after the British Colours were flying from the Citadel. Thus was accomplished the capture of Ghuznee.

During the 7th and 8th the army halted while the city of Ghuznee with its capital and the whole of the works were being destroyed. At this time a party of the 40th was detailed under the command of Lieutenant G. White, with all the artificers of the regiment, to take down the famous gates * of Somnauth (sandal wood) from the tomb of Sultan Mahmood of Ghuznee, where 800 years before they had been placed in triumph.

On the 10th September the army continued its march on Cabul, and when encamped at Seyedabad on the 12th they were attacked by the enemy who had assembled in great numbers during the night and engaged the picquets, pouring into them an incessant fire from their matchlocks. Under cover of the darkness of the night and owing to the excessively bad ground the enemy were enabled, unseen in some instances, to get close up to the sentries, two of whom of the 40th were shot on their posts, notwithstanding the great care and judgment shown in placing them by Lieutenant Todd, who commanded the picquet.

The advance was again interrupted on the 14th

* These gates were afterwards placed in Agra Fort.

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and 15th September when Shumshoodeen and other chiefs collected 1,200 men or more along the mountains at Beene, Badam and Mydan. On this occasion Capt. White of the 40th, commanding the light companies of the force, was directed to clear the heights and did so in the most gallant style, for which service he was specially mentioned in the General's despatch. The army then proceeded on its march and arrived at CABUL on the 17th September 1842, thus having accomplished a long and arduous march of over 300 miles, it might almost be said, without a halt.

Arrived at Cabul. 17th Sept. 1842.

The grand object of the march had now been achieved and the armies of Pollock and Nott met in triumph at Cabul, whilst the British flag waved in token of victory from the highest point of the Balla Hissar. Thus had all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained, and repeated victories in the field and the capture of the cities and citadals of Ghuznee and Cabul had advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms. *

Chapter X., Sept. 1842 to Dec. 1842.

Winter having now set in it was necessary that the whole of the forces should return to India.

The Candahar division marched from Cabul on the 12th October and formed the rear guard of the British force, in accordance with Lord Ellenborough's order that the division under General Nott should have the post of honour in the rear on withdrawing from the enemy's country.

On the 14th, the division entered the Khoord Cabul Pass; the cold was intense, and the water formed in icicles on the wheels of the guns as they passed through the stream.

† The pass was literally strewed with the horrid remains of men—composing the ill-fated force of General Elphinstone—skeletons they could not be

* Lord Ellenborough's despatches.

† From Bladen Neill's "Four years service in the East with H.M. 40th Regiment."

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called, for in many the features were so hideously perfect that little difficulty was experienced in recognising, in this sad and changed state, those who had been known in life. Mingling with the corpses of our comrades were those of horses and camels. In some places the slain lay in heaps, probably marking the place where they had made a gallant but ineffectual stand; in others, they were to be seen crowded in the caves and crevices whither they had fled from one sad death to meet another, even more dreadful and lingering. Nor were the evidences of death confined to those whose loss we were here to avenge, for several corpses of the straggling followers of the divisions in front, who had been cut up and plundered, were to be seen lying about.

This appalling scene of death was augmented by its being impossible to avoid driving the guns over the remains of our slaughtered comrades; the wheels crushed the remains of those unburied masses.

On the following day the road through the Tizeen Pass presented the same horrors, and countless skeletons were lying scattered about. On the night of the 15th October the rear guard was attacked by large bodies of the enemy in the Huft Kotul Pass, and the right wing of the 40th under Major Hibbert, with two companies of the 41st, were sent at 8 p.m. to their assistance. After returning 2 miles into the pass, they came upon them and found they had expended nearly all their ammunition and had to be relieved, after which they continued their march into camp, taking with them the dead and dying, between 40 and 50 in number. Continuing the advance, the companies ascended the various heights, and the Grenadiers of the 40th, under Lieutenant Wakefield, being ordered to sieze a high hill in the centre of and commanding the pass, rushed at it with a cheer and soon drove the enemy from it.

Lieutenant Todd with No. 2 Company relieved a company of Sepoys * from the heights on the left, and No. 1 under Captain Bladen Niell occupied those on the right.

* The Sepoys forming the rear-guard, though they had been on this duty from 4 a.m. till 10 p.m. and without food, expressed a wish on relief to be permitted to remain and share in the further duties and fatigues.

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Major Hibbert with No. 3 and the two companies of the 41st then advanced to the head of the gorge, driving the enemy before them, and returned bringing with them the bodies of some artillerymen and sepoys who had fallen, and which, from being so hotly engaged, the rear guard had been obliged to abandon.

After securing the safety of the rear-guard the wing returned to camp at 12 (midnight) with the loss of only one private, mortally wounded.

The Major-General in his despatch says:—

"Major Hibbert and the wing of H.M. 40th "Regiment and the two companies of H.M. 41st, "&c., behaved with their accustomed gallantry. My "thanks are due to all the troops engaged."

So the advance continued, being constantly interrupted by hordes of the enemy on the heights and all round, until on the 18th October the army arrived at Jugdulluck and there encamped near a ruined fort, the very spot where the last stand was made by the Europeans on the retreat from Cabul in the previous year. This was marked by a heap of bodies close to which was the skeleton of a horse and that of its rider by his side, probably an officer.*

It was here that General Elphinstone was made prisoner. During the march through the passes there were skirmishes daily with the rear-guard, and from Jugdulluck to Soorkaub at the commencement of the march there was a narrow defile through which the main column of the division was allowed to pass unmolested, but the baggage was afterwards attacked and the rear-guard much harrassed; several officers were wounded, among them Lieutenant McGowan, 40th light company, and a number of men were killed and wounded. Previous to leaving Jugdulluck the rear-guard burst the remaining 18-pounders, the bullocks being now so exhausted as to be unable to work.

From Soorkaub to Gundamuck on the 20th the Regiment formed the rear-guard; the country became more open, and the enemy came down in great numbers on the baggage, but having more room for action a severe example was made of them.

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* From Captain Neill's "Four years service in the East."

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On the 25th Jellalabad was reached and the force was halted for a few days, during which period the defences of the place were entirely destroyed.

From Lundi Khana to Ali Musjid on the 4th November the 40th formed the rear-guard again, being on that duty for 30 hours.

6 privates were dangerously wounded and 3 died of their wounds.

On leaving Ali Musjid the Kyberees were seen assembling in great force, and as they gave every indication of their intention of making an attack upon the baggage, some 24-pounders were ordered to fire upon them. At the same time a concussion was felt and a tremendous explosion succeeded, by which the Fort of Ali Musjid was entirely blown up.

After proceeding about 2 miles the force emerged from the Kyber Pass into the plains of Peshawur.

From Ali Musjid to Jumrood companies were detached to crown the heights, and on the 7th November the army encamped at Peshawur. Between this place and Rhotus, which was reached on the 1st December, small-pox broke out, and the 40th lost several men ; a hard lot for those, who had successfully combated the hardships and dangers of nearly four years' active service. On the 23rd December, 1842, the regiment crossed the Sutlej and encamped in front of the lines at Ferozepore. At the bridge of boats the regiment was met by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, and the following letter was received by the Commanding-Officer from the Adjutant-General :—

Head Quarters,
Ferozepore,
23rd Dec. 1842.

My dear Major Hibbert,

I beg to apologise for not going up to you and my old comrades of the 40th, heartily to greet you on your return and most soldier-like style and appearance.

I was associated with this veteran corps in South America, the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. I never saw the corps appear in higher order, and the flash of every man's eye around his glorious colours showed me they merit the great name they possess among their modern comrades.

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The column was so long, you must have reached your ground before I was able to leave the bridge. I have just received the state. Very few sick indeed.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

The Candahar Army exercised twice with the Army of reserve before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and on the 31st December the entire army, upwards of 35,000 of all arms, manœuvred before the Governor-General with whom was Prince Dheyan Singr. The troops then marched past in columns (quarter distance), the Candahar force leading.

For the services of the regiment in this campaign Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen was pleased to permit the 40th Regiment of Foot to bear upon its regimental or 2nd colour, and also upon its appointments, in addition to any other distinctions heretofore granted, the words "Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabul, 1842," in commemoration of the services of the regiment during the second campaign in Afghanistan in the year 1842.

Her Majesty was likewise pleased to permit the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers to accept and wear a silver medal presented them by the Government of India inscribed "Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, 1842," and the following promotions were conferred on Major Hibbert and Captain White for their services in Afghanistan:—"To be Lieutenant-"Colonel in the Army, Major Hibbert, 23rd December, "1842; to be Major in the Army, Captain F. White, "23rd December, 1842.

"To be Companions of the Bath:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Hibbert,
"Major White,
} 40th Regiment."

In addition to the honours bestowed for the campaign, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and the Honourable Court of Directors were given for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by the officers and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. Resolutions were also passed highly approving and acknowledging the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed during the campaign.

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PART IV.

From the Battle of Maharajpore

in 1843, to

The Presentation of Colours

in 1891.

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Chapter XI., 1843 to 1845.

In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Hibbert having proceeded to England on leave, the command of the regiment at Ferozepore devolved upon Major Stopford, and he was directed to move into camp near the Barracks; but on the 14th January orders were received to march to Meerut and the regiment reached that station on the 1st March, having been transferred to the Bengal Presidency from the 1st January, 1843.

At Meerut, the regiment occupied one half the European barracks, and the 2nd European Bengal Regiment the other.

The half-yearly inspection was made by Major-General Dick, K.C.B., K.C.H., commanding the Meerut division of the army, on the 15th March, when he was pleased to express himself as follows :—

" Major Stopford, it gives me great pleasure to see the old 40th in such a high state of discipline. They are very steady and more like a regiment come off parade than off active service."

On the 9th September, the regiment was detailed in general orders to join the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, of an army of exercise to be formed at Agra, and in accordance with these instructions proceeded to that station. This move was made in order to join an army under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hugh Gough, about to proceed against the Mahratta States.

The Brigade encamped about 4 miles west of Agra, and joined the 3rd Brigade of Infantry to which it had been subsequently posted, composed of the 2nd and 16th Regiments, native Grenadiers, under *Brigadier-General Valiant, K.H. of Her Majesty's 40th. After arrival the regiment was inspected by itself and in brigade by Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., and

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* Previous to Brigadier-General Valiant, the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, rejoining from Bombay, the several staff arrangements for the command of divisions had been made. When he arrived, it was found he was senior officer to General Little, named to the command of a division. Brigadier-General Valiant, however, waved his right to a division so that previous arrangements might not be changed, and accepted the command of the 3rd Brigade.

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on both occasions his Excellency was pleased to express his high opinion of the soldier-like and steady appearance of the men.

On the 12th December, the 3rd Infantry Brigade, with the 1st Light Cavalry and No. 17 Light Field Battery, being denominated the leading column, marched from Agra under the command of Brigadier-General Valiant, K.H. on Dholpoor, crossing the Chumbul, and arrived at Hingownah in the dominions of Scindiah on the 25th December.

Here the army was united and remained encamped till the 29th December, when it marched on Chonda under the personal command of His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of India. The Governor-General Lord Ellenborough was also in the field.

Maharajpore, 29th Dec. 1843.

THE BATTLE OF MAHARAJPORE followed, when the 40th again added to the great reputation they had already earned by another glorious victory. The enemy, mustering about 18,000 men, 3,000 horses and 100 guns, were drawn up in front of the village of Maharajpore, in a very strong position which they had occupied during the night and which they had carefully entrenched. The following extracts from the General Orders issued by Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, and by Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, are sufficient to show how the 40th Regiment acquitted itself on this occasion :—

"The Governor-General directs the publication "of the annexed despatch from his Excellency the "Commander-in-Chief, reporting the operations of "the corps under the command of Major-General "Grey, against the mutinous troops which over-awed "and controlled the Government of His Highness "the Maharajah Rao Scindiah, and attacked the "British Forces in their advance to Gwalior to his "Highness's support.

"The Governor-General deeply laments the severe "loss in killed and wounded which has been sustained "in these operations, but it has been sustained in the "execution of a great and necessary service, and the "victories of "Maharajpore" and "Punniar," while "they have shed new glory upon the British army, "have restored the authority of the Maharajah, and

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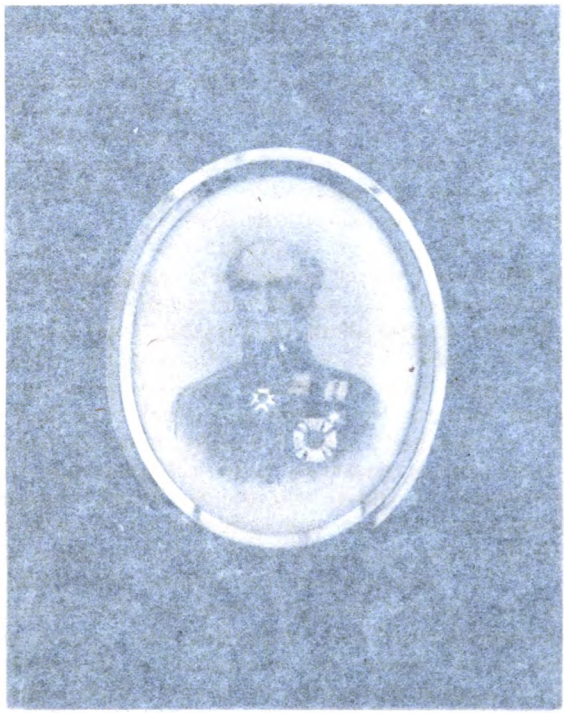

Colonel Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B., K.H.,
Commanded 45th Regt. 1827 to 1845.
Previously commanded the 82nd Regt.
from 1825 to 1827.

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Colonel SIR THOMAS VALIANT, K.C.B., K.H.,
commanded 40th Regt. 1827 to 1845,
having previously commanded the 82nd Regt.
from 1825 to 1827.

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" have given a new security to the British Empire in " India."

" To his Excellency and to Major-General Grey, " and to all the general and other officers and to all " the soldiers of the army, the Governor-General, in " the name of the Government and all the people of " India, offers his most gracious acknowledgments of " the distinguished service they have performed, nor " can he withhold the tribute of his admiration justly " due to the devoted courage manifested by all ranks " in action with brave enemies who yielded their " numerous and well served artillery only with their " lives.

" The Governor-General's especial thanks are due " to Her Majesty's 39th and 40th regiments, to the " 2nd and 16th native Grenadiers, and 56th native " Infantry, which took with the bayonet the batteries " in front of Maharajpore. H.M. Fortieth regiment, " and the 2nd and 16th regiments native Grenadiers, " again serving together, again displayed their pre- " eminent qualities as soldiers and well supported the " character of the ever-victorious army of Candahar.

" The Government of India will, as a mark of its " grateful sense of their distinguished merit, present " to every general and other officer, and to every " soldier engaged in the battle of Maharajpore and " Punniar, an Indian star of bronze, made out of the " guns taken at that battle ; and all officers and " soldiers in the service of the Government of India " will be permitted to wear the star with their uniform.

Extract from the Commander-in-Chief's despatch :—

" With the force the 3rd Brigade of infantry under " Brigadier-General Valiant, K.H., was directed to " co-operate, consisting of H.M. Fortieth regiment of " Foot under Major Stopford, the 2nd Regiment of " Grenadiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, and " the 16th Regiment of Grenadiers under Lieut-Colonel " McLaren, C.B., Major-General Little's column being " exactly in front of Maharajpore, I ordered it to advance " direct, while Major-General Valiant's column took it " in reverse, both supported by Major-General Dennis's " column and two light field batteries.

" Your Lordship must have witnessed with the

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" same pride and pleasure that I did the brilliant " advance of these columns under their respective " leaders, the European and native soldiers appearing " emulous to prove their loyalty and devotion; and " here I must do justice to the gallantry of their " opponents, who received the shock without flinching, " their guns doing severe execution as we advanced, " but nothing could stand the rush of the British " soldiers."

" General Valiant's Brigade with great enthusiasm " took Maharajpore in reverse, and 28 guns were cap- " tured by this combined movement; so desperate was " their resistance that few of the defenders of this " position escaped. In conformity with previous " instructions, Major-General Valiant's, supported by " the third cavalvy Brigade, moved on the right of the " enemy's position at Chonda.

" During the advance Major-General Valiant's " had to take in succession three strong positions " where the enemy defended their guns with frantic " desperation; Her Majesty's 40th regiment losing " two successive commanding officers, Major Stopford " and Captain Coddington, who fell wounded at the
Capture of 4 Standards. " muzzle of their guns, and capturing four regimental " standards. This corps was ably and nobly supported " by the 2nd Grenadiers, who captured two regi- " mental standards, and by the 16th Grenadiers under " Lieutenant-Colonels Hamilton and McLaren. Too " much praise cannot be given to these three regi- " ments. Major-General Valiant has also strongly " brought to my notice the conduct of Major Stop- " ford * and Captain Coddington (both severely " wounded) and Captain Oliver successively, com- " manding H.M. 40th regiment, and Lieutenant A. " A. Nelson, † H.M. 40th regiment, his aide-de-camp. " To Major-General Valiant, K.H., and Brigadiers " Scott, Stacy, Cureton, and Wright I am equally " indebted for their gallantry and exertion in com- " mand of brigades, and to the several officers com- " manding corps and troops of horse artillery, and

* Killed at attack on Reshire, Persia, when in command of 64th Regiment.

† Horse shot under him.

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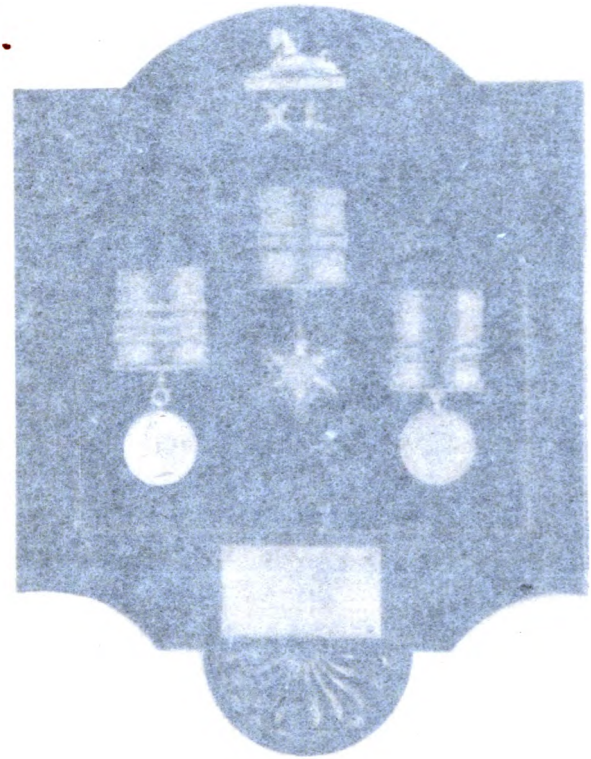

CASE OF [illegible]

Presented to the [illegible]

by the [illegible]

for [illegible]

[illegible]

soldiers.

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CASE OF MEDALS
Presented to the Officers by
Lieut.-General SIR A. NELSON, K.C.B.,
formerly belonging to
Lieut. FREDK. NELSON.

Lieut. and Adjt.
T. K. L. NELSON.

Lieut A. A. NELSON.
all 40th Regt.

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"light field batteries named in a foregoing part of "this despatch, I feel called upon to express my "warmest approval. They nobly led and were gal- "lantly supported by the officers and men of their "respective corps."

The regiment in this hard-fought and memorable engagement suffered as follows :—

Major Stopford, { Dangerously wounded, horse killed under him.
Captain Coddington, { Dangerously wounded, horse wounded under him.
Lieutenant Eager, slightly wounded.
" Thomas, } severely wounded.
" Huey, }
" Dawson, } slightly wounded.
Ensign O'Brien, }
Lieutenant & Adjutant T. L. K. Nelson, { severely wounded, horse wounded under him by grape shot.

2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, killed and died of their wounds.
10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 124 rank and file, wounded.
Total officers and men, 182.
Strength in the field, about 540.

In this engagement a drum was captured from the enemy which is still preserved as a trophy in the Officers' mess. Capture of a drum.

For the services of the regiment on this occasion Her Majesty was graciously pleased to permit it to bear on its Colours and appointments the word "Maharajpore."

Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to permit the officers and men present in the action of Maharajpore to accept and to wear a bronze star made from the captured guns, which the Government of India presented to them in testimony of their services on this occasion.

The following promotions and honours were conferred :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Major J. Stopford, 30th April, 1844.

To be Major in the Army, Captain T. Coddington, 30th April, 1844.

To be Major in the Army, Captain Oliver, 30th April, 1844.

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To be Companions of the Military Order of the Bath: Colonel Thomas Valiant and Lieut-Colonel James Stopford.

On the 1st January 1844, the Regiment marched to Gwalior, and on the 27th started on its return to Meerut, which place was reached on the 16th February.

On the 28th January the army was broken up.

On the 1st August, orders were received stating that his Grace the Duke of Wellington desired that the regiment should be held in readiness for embarkation for England, and it was ordered to proceed to Calcutta by water.

On the 19th October the following general order, No. 101, was published :—

Para. 1. "The 2nd, 3rd, 13th and Fortieth Regiments being about to return to their native land from which they have been absent 20, 21, 22, and 23 years respectively, and having served in India during the most eventful periods of the history of this vast empire; the Commander-in-Chief cannot permit these corps to embark without recording his high sense of their long, valuable and meritorious services, and which he has already had the gratification to lay before His Grace the Duke of Wellington."

Para. 2. "These Corps are all distinguished in the wars of their country for many campaigns."

Para. 5. "The Fortieth Regiment has been in India, as it has ever been, most fortunate in being actively employed, and gallantly has it maintained its former reputation, adding to its long list of battles and victories displayed in triumph on its colours 'Candahar,' 'Ghuznee,' 'Cabul,' and 'Maharajpore.'"

Para. 6. "The latter services of the 3rd Buffs and 40th regiments having passed under his Excellency's own observation, affords ample proof of their value, and the exemplary conduct and discipline of those corps in the recent campaign has been as conspicuous as their gallantry in the field."

Para. 7. "The Fortieth Regiment has marched over an immense portion of this mighty empire, from the mouth of the Indus throughout Afghanistan, crossing the upper Indus and traversing the Punjaub, thence into the very centre of British India

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" where it mainly contributed to the gallant achieve-
" ment of the memorable battle of Maharajpore, there
" displaying that indomitable courage of British
" soldiers so renowned throughout the world, and will
" terminate its services in the East by proceeding from
" the North-Western Provinces to Calcutta."

Para. 8. " The Commander-in-Chief in parting
" with these corps begs them to be assured he will
" ever feel great interest in their future welfare and
" glory, and a fervent hope that they may reach their
" native land in happiness."

Chapter XII., 1845 to 1862.

The Regiment left India in October and proceeded to England round the Cape of Good Hope. Just before starting, the Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul medals, and the bronze star for Maharajpore were issued, so that when the 40th arrived in England in 1846, nearly the whole regiment was wearing two decorations, a most unusual thing at this period.

The first place at which the regiment was stationed was Canterbury; here it was taken on the English establishment, and then proceeded to Winchester, where it arrived on the 3rd October, and in conjunction with the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards occupied the barracks in that town. Whilst at Winchester the Regiment was inspected by Major-General the Hon. Sir H. R. Pakenham, K.C.B., who after congratulating the regiment on its " very great state of efficiency," alluded in feeling terms to the fact that he had himself obtained his first commission in it.

At the end of 1846 the Regiment moved to Weedon, and from there in 1847 to Hull.

At the end of the year it sailed for Galway and was again on the Irish establishment for some years. In 1849 the regiment was quartered at Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and took part in the reception of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on her first visit to Ireland, furnishing a part of a guard of honour which received Her Majesty on that occasion, and a similar guard of honour on the Queen's embarkation at

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Kingstown, which was under the command of Capt. Leslie.

During its stay in Dublin, the regiment was several times inspected by Major-General H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding the Dublin district, who invariably expressed himself much pleased with its appearance and conduct, as well as with all matters connected with the interior economy.

In October 1850 the 40th moved to Cork, and from there in March 1852 to Templemore. Its stay, however, in this quarter was not long, for in June of the same year it returned to Cork and embarked for New South Wales.

In this Colony the regiment was much divided and furnished detachments to various places too numerous to mention during the years 1853 to 1859, during which time no occurrence of particular interest occurred, except the presentation of new Colours in 1858.

New Colours. 1858.

This ceremony took place at Melbourne, when the following general order containing the speech of Major General MacArthur who made the presentation was published :—

General Order.

Deputy-Adjutant-General's Office,
Headquarters, Melbourne, 7th Jan., 1858.

On the presentation of new Colours to the 40th Regiment, at Spencer Street Barracks, Melbourne, Major-General MacArthur, C.B., commanding the troops in the Australian Colonies, made the following observations to such portions of the Battalion as could be assembled. They are now promulgated throughout the command that those of the regiment who by duty and other causes were absent may be accurately acquainted with what it was the Major-General's duty to impress on the minds of the troops :—

" Major Leslie, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and others of the 40th regiment now under arms. I rejoice at an occasion so honourable to you all, and much regret that the inhabitants of this colony cannot be present to see these honours reflected on you from the new standards now displayed in your ranks.

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IMENTAL COLOUR
Presented
Destroyed by fir

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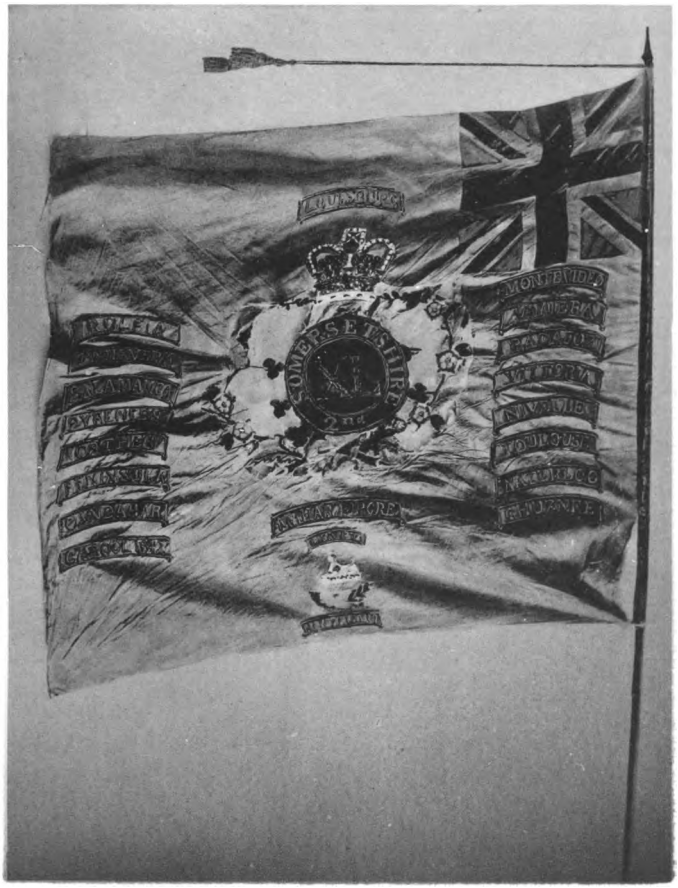

REGIMENTAL COLOUR OF THE 40TH REGT.,

Presented 1858.

Destroyed by fire 1891.

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But while hailing with proud satisfaction the presence of new Colours it must be with regret that you part with the old. They were presented to you in the East Indies, and were at once records of the past services of the regiment and truthful witnesses of its subsequent glorious acts.

A previous presentation of Colours took place not long after the Battle of Waterloo in which the regiment took so distinguished a part. They in like manner continued the record of the famed deeds of the regiment up to that time, and constituted a widespread and lasting testimony of what it had performed.

The new Colours, let me remind you, are no more than simple memorials of the past. It will be for you, by your conduct in the field, should your country require your services, to emulate your predecessors and add to the list of their distinguished achievements.

The actions now inscribed on your Colours are no less than eighteen in number; they have received Her Majesty's warranty and will never be effaced from your standard.

In two instances they relate to general services, such as Egypt and the Peninsula, and in sixteen others to hard fought battles that were crowned by victory.

The men who achieved so much renown, be it remembered, were of the same race and lineage as yourselves; they consisted of similar sterling materials, and were raised in all parts of the United Kingdom. Do not allow yourselves to be outstripped in the arduous race by the true soldiers who preceeded you in the ranks.

For a long period of years the 40th Regiment has in no small measure been composed of individuals from the West of England.

At Taunton, the standing headquarters of the regiment, the remnants of its old Colours are deposited in the Church, and in a manner held sacred; and there, as in other parts of the United Kingdom, it would be hard to find a family not associated with its acts, as with the acts of every regiment in Her Majesty's army.

Persons of all classes and degrees sympathise in their fortunes; and I may myself truly state that I am in no small degree identified with the honours of

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the 40th Regiment, having been present with it in one third of the general actions in which it was engaged.

The past history of the regiment leads to high anticipations of its future conduct, and that it will whenever occasions arise continue to afford fresh proofs of its valour.

My observations are brief, since it is not by words, but by acts, that British soldiers seek to be distinguished.

The profound silence which at this moment reigns in your ranks, is the sure test of the discipline to which the regiment has attained, and of your entire obedience to command."

By command,
(Signed) J. MARTIN BLADEN NEILL,
Lieut.-Col., Depy.-Adjt.-General.

At this period the 40th had a military mounted company engaged on escort service in Victoria, and the following memorandum issued regarding their work is of interest:—

Head-quarters, Melbourne,
28th May, 1858.

Memo.

Major-General E. MacArthur commanding the troops in the Australian Colonies having received returns showing the services performed by the military mounted company of the 40th Regiment, has much pleasure in placing upon record that during the five years it was employed on gold escort service in Victoria, the amount of treasure it escorted was fifty three millions, five hundred and twenty-nine thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight pounds sterling. (From May 1853 to 31st December, 1857.)

£53,529,368, escorted by mounted company of 40th Regt.

Early in 1860 the NEW ZEALAND WAR broke out, and on the 17th April the two flank companies of the regiment were despatched to take part in the operations. These were soon followed by two more companies and the whole put under the command of Major Nelson, who proceeded with his detachment and encamped at the mouth of the Waitara river. Here were also collected a Naval brigade and a division of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. On the

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morning of the 27th June, Major Nelson moved out of his camp in three divisions and attacked the enemy, but after having been engaged with them for some time he was forced to retire in consequence of reinforcements arriving in great numbers to their assistance.

The troops engaged behaved with great gallantry but were out-numbered and suffered severely. Of the 40th, one officer, Lieutenant Brooke, and 29 non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and 21 men were wounded.

On the news of this repulse reaching Melbourne, the head-quarters of the regiment were ordered to New Zealand. They embarked on the 18th July, 1860, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, and disembarked at New Plymouth on the 24th July.

Major-General Pratt arrived from Melbourne two or three days afterwards and took command of the forces in New Zealand.

About the 7th of September, 1860, the natives evacuated a place called Pukitakauere and the Pah was destroyed by Major Nelson's force. The Waikatos then re-crossed the Waitara and returned to their own country.

On the 10th September General Pratt advanced towards the Waitara in two divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, 40th, and Major Hutchins, 12th Regiment, for the purpose of taking the strong pahs in the Kairae plains. Major Nelson with the Waitara force was also directed to join the Major-General on the 11th and by this combined force the pahs were destroyed. The force afterwards retired to their Waitara camp, and on the following morning the part of it which came from New Plymouth returned to that town.

On the 26th the head-quarters of the regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie moved again to Waitara and the force at that camp under his orders was employed in reconnoitreing and on the 29th September in completing the destruction of two of the pahs in the Kairau Plains, which were only partially destroyed on the 11th by Major-General Pratt. On returning to the camp the enemy crept up through the fern and fired a volley into the rear-guard, and three men of the regiment were wounded.

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On the following day the head-quarters returned to New Plymouth to take part in an expedition under General Pratt to the south, which proceeded on the 9th October to Kahihi, about 12 miles from New Plymouth. Here the natives had erected two very strong pahs, but they were in time driven from them and the pahs destroyed. General Pratt, however, was unable to follow up this success, having received intimation from Auckland that a large force had left the Waikato for the purpose of assisting the enemy at Waitara. The Waikatos soon after crossed the river and took up a position at Mahoetahi, between the Waitara camp and New Plymouth. Major-General Pratt now moved out to attack them, and on the morning of the 6th November, 1860, an action took place in which the head-quarters of the 40th under Lt.-Colonel Leslie were engaged. The natives fought with considerable determination, but were eventually defeated with severe loss and their leader was killed. The next affair of importance occurred in December at a place known as Matarikoriko, where the enemy took up a position on a hill commanding one of the fords of the Waitara river. On the 29th of this month it became necessary to attack them, and accordingly at daybreak on that day the General moved out of camp, with the 40th under Lt.-Colonel Leslie covering the advance in skirmishing order. When within about 600 yards of the position, parties from each regiment engaged* commenced erecting a redoubt, and in this operation they remained occupied during the whole day. The enemy after waiting for some time suddenly opened a heavy fire from a line of rifle-pits about 90 yards in front of the skirmishers of the 40th. This was replied to by the skirmishers and artillery, but continued throughout the day and following night. At dark, however, the General withdrew the majority of his force, leaving the redoubt, which was still in an unfinished state, to be defended by the 40th, a company of the 12th, and some Royal Engineers, the whole under the command of Lt.-Colonel Leslie. On the following morning when work was to have been resumed a white flag was seen to be hoisted by the enemy, and firing ceased on both sides. The redoubt

Kahihi. 9th Oct. 1860.

Mahoetahi. 6th Nov. 1860.

Matarikoriko. 29th Dec. 1860.

* 12th, 40th, and 65th Regiments.

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was afterwards completed without opposition. Two privates were killed, and two sergeants and 10 privates wounded during this operation.

Another engagement of the same description took place at Huirangi on the 23rd of January when the 40th suffered the following loss :— Huirangi. 23rd Jan. 1861.

One officer (Lieutenant Jackson) and 2 privates killed.
Three privates wounded.

Again on the 10th and 11th February the enemy made a most determined stand in a formidable position at Te Arei. In front of this several redoubts were constructed under the usual continuous fire, and the duties which devolved on the troops were both constant and arduous. A sap was commenced in the direction of the enemy's position, and skirmishes took place daily. Eventually, when the sap had arrived within a short distance of the position, a truce was agreed to and negociations followed which led to the cessation of hostilities. Te Arei. 10th Feb. 1861, and following days.

During the operations before Te Arei, the Regiment suffered the following loss :—

Captain Richards,
Lieutenant Rees,
„ Whelan,
} wounded.

5 non-commissioned officers and men killed.
10 men wounded.

In 1862 the Regiment was employed in constructing an important military road from Drury to Pokeno. In the same year General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 40th Regiment, was transferred to the Colonelcy of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and on leaving the General published a regimental order in which he expressed his regret at parting from " A Regiment of such high character as the 40th, a character made and sustained during the most glorious days of the British Army."

The following honours and promotions were also conferred upon the Regiment in recognition of services rendered during the late war :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie to be a Companion of the Bath, Major Nelson promoted to the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Bowdler, Major.

Her Majesty was further pleased to confer upon Colour-Sergeant John Lucas the decoration of the Victoria Cross, for his conspicuous bravery in the presence of the enemy on the 18th March, 1861.

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Colour-Sergeant Lucas was promoted Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, and on the 2nd October, 1862, before a general parade, the decoration was presented to him by Lieutenant-General Cameron, C.B., commanding the troops.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated the 17th July, 1862, gives the official account of the service for which this high honour was bestowed :—

"On the 18th March, 1861, Colour-Sergeant "Lucas acted as Sergeant of a party of the 40th "Regiment, employed as skirmishers to the right of "No. 7 redoubt, and close to the Huirangi Bush, "facing the left of the position occupied by the "natives.

"At about 4 o'clock p.m. a very heavy and well "directed fire was suddenly opened upon them from "the bush and high ground on the left, three men "being wounded simultaneously, two of them mortally. "Assistance was called for in order to have them "carried to the rear. A file was immediately sent, but "had scarcely arrived when one of them fell, and "Lieutenant Rees was wounded at the same time. "Colour-Sergeant Lucas, under a very heavy fire from "the rebels who were not more than thirty yards "distant, immediately ran up to the assistance of this "officer and sent one man with him to the rear. He "then took charge of the arms of the killed and "wounded men and maintained his position until the "arrival of supports under Lieutenants Gibson and "Whelan."

Chapter XIII., 1863 to 1866.

In 1863 hostilities recommenced, when the regiment was employed, in conjunction with the rest of the force at the head-quarters of the army, in protecting the convoys of provisions through the bush and in patrolling in the vicinity of the various posts which had been established.

On the 19th August a very daring attack was made by the natives on a small party of the regiment,

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who were felling trees. Captain Cook of the 40th arrived in time to drive the enemy away; two men of the 40th were killed. The Lieutenant-General in his report to his Excellency the Governor mentions that more lives would have been lost had it not been for the timely arrival of Captain Cook, whose conduct was most praiseworthy.

On another occasion the Lieutenant-General mentions favourably the conduct of Captain the Hon. F. Le P. Trench and a party of the regiment which was attacked when sent to support a picquet of the 18th Regiment in the bush near the Queen's redoubt.

On the 20th November the head-quarters of the regiment, under Colonel Leslie, embarked in the steamers *Pioneer* and *Avon*, and, proceeding up the river Waikato, took part in the action of RANGIRIRI which was fought on the 20th and 21st. In this engagement the enemy made a most desperate resistance, having entrenched themselves in an exceedingly strong position at Mere-Mere. The 40th were specially detailed to cut off their retreat by taking possession of a ridge in rear of the position, and this they did with great gallantry. Much difficulty was experienced in landing from the *Pioneer* and *Avon*, but the moment this was accomplished, Colonel Leslie, without waiting for the companies to form, directed Captain Clarke to take the first fifty men who were landed and attack the ridge, whilst he himself with a hundred men moved round the base for the purpose of intercepting the enemy. The ridge was carried at once, and a great number of the enemy were killed or drowned in endeavouring to make their escape. Colonel Leslie now left a detachment to occupy the ridge, and with the remainder of the regiment joined in the attack on a very strong redoubt which formed the centre of the enemy's position. This was defended with great tenacity, and repeated assaults made on it were repulsed until darkness came on and operations were temporarily suspended. On the following morning (21st) arrangements were in progress for effecting a breach, when suddenly at 6 o'clock a flag of truce was hoisted and the enemy unconditionally surrendered.

Rangiriri. 20th & 21st Nov. 1863.

A vote of thanks was passed by the House of Representatives of the Colony to all the officers, non-

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commissioned officers and men who took part in this action, and the enemy's strength was much broken by it. A few skirmishes, however, occurred in the year 1864.

Regarding one at Wariari on the 11th February, the General Officer commanding said in his despatch:—

Wariari. 11th Feb. 1864.

"It was an engagement reflecting much credit on "all who took part in it, the brunt of which fell on "the 40th Regiment, which corps behaved with the "greatest gallantry and intelligence."

Orakau. 2nd April, 1864.

An attack was also made on the enemy in position at a place called Orakau, from which the enemy were driven on the 2nd April, but not without a loss to the regiment of three non-commissioned officers and men killed, and Captain Fisher and 16 men wounded. This was the last affair in which the regiment took part in New Zealand.

For its services during this war the regiment was permitted to add "New Zealand" to the other honours on its Colours.

During the year 1865 detachments were supplied to various places, until, in April 1866, they were relieved by the 57th Regiment; the 40th then proceeded to England and disembarked at Portsmouth on the 10th August of the same year.

Chapter XIV., 1867 to 1891.

On the 13th April 1867, the regiment proceeded to Devonport and there remained till the 9th November, when it moved to Aldershot. From thence, on the 29th September 1868, it went to Liverpool and furnished various detachments, the head-quarters being at Carlisle Castle, Cumberland. The next move was to Ireland, and there the regiment remained occupying several different stations from the 11th December 1869, till the 4th October 1872, when it embarked on board H.M. Indian troopship *Serapis* for India.

Whilst in India the Fortieth was stationed at Lucknow from November 1872 to November 1875; at

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Fort William, Calcutta, * from November 1875 to January 1876 ; at Dum Dum, from January 1876 to January 1880 ; at Chaubattia (with half the battalion at Shajehanpore) from January 1880 to November 1882.

During the time that the regiment was at Chaubattia a disastrous landslip occurred at Naini Tal in which Major Morphy and his wife and also the wife of Capt. Turnbull were killed.

In April 1881, the territorial re-organisation of the army occurred, when the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment and the 82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) were amalgamated as a double battalion regiment under the title of the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment.) The 40th became the 1st Battalion, and the 82nd the 2nd Battalion, and a 3rd or Militia Battalion was also formed from the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia.

In addition to this a depôt composed of two companies from each of the Line Battalions was established at Warrington, in Lancashire, and became, with the Militia staff, &c., the 40th Regimental District.

This radical change in the titles and constitution of the 40th and 82nd Regiments necessitated an entire re-arrangement of the honours, badges, &c., belonging to both regiments, and the following, after consultation between the officers, were adopted and sanctioned by regulation :—

Territorial Badges—On the buttons—The Prince of Wales's Plume above the Sphynx over "Egypt." The whole with a circle inscribed "South Lancashire Regiment" enclosed with a scroll and two laurel branches issuing from the ends, and the Crown over all. On the collars—The Prince of Wales's Plume in gold and silver embroidery, on a blue cloth ground; the scroll in silk and the lettering in silver. On the helmet plate—The Sphynx over "Egypt" on a ground of black velvet forming the centre of the ordinary regulation pattern gilt star and wreath ; under this the universal scroll which bears the territorial title. Waist plate—special pattern, with oak leaf ends.

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* During the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd December, 1875.

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On a burnished gilt centre the Prince of Wales's plume above the Sphynx over "Egypt," the whole enclosed within two laurel branches—one on either side—and two scrolls—at top and bottom—all in silver, the upper scroll bearing the Royal and the lower the territorial title of the regiment. On the forage caps—The Sphynx over "Egypt" in silver on a raised ground of blue cloth. Above it the Prince of Wales's plume in gold and silver embroidery the motto worked in silver on blue silken scrolls. On either side of the Sphynx a laurel branch in gold embroidery; below the Sphynx a blue silken scroll embroidered in gold, with the title "The Prince of Wales's Volunteers."

Battalion "Queen's" Colour:—The Union throughout, with the regimental title displayed in letters of gold on a crimson centre according to regulation, and the Crown over.

Battalion "Regimental" Colour.—White, with red Cross of St. George throughout, the battalion number in the upper corner next the staff, the regimental badge on a crimson centre with a Crown over, and the regimental titles and battle honours displayed according to regulation.

These honours were as follows, and the numbers opposite them show from which battalion, or battalions, they were derived:—

Louisburg (1).	Egypt (with the Sphynx) (1).	
Monte Video (1).	Roleia (1 & 2).	Vimiera (1 & 2).
Talavera (1).	Badajoz (1).	Salamanca (1).
Vittoria (1 & 2).	Pyrenees (1 & 2).	Nivelle (1 & 2).
Orthez (1 & 2).	Toulouse (1).	Peninsula (1 & 2).
Niagara (2).	Waterloo (1).	Candahar (1).
Ghuznee (1).	Cabul, 1842 (1).	Maharajpore (1).
Sebastopol (2).	Lucknow (2).	New Zealand (1).

The facings were also changed to white in place of buff and yellow, formerly worn by the 40th and 82nd respectively, and both battalions were ordered to adopt the gold rose pattern lace sanctioned for English regiments.

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From Chaubattia the regiment marched in November 1882 to Peshawur, which was reached on the 27th January, 1883. Here it remained until October 1884, when it proceeded to Bombay and embarked in H.M. Indian troopship *Crocodile* for Aden. The same troopship conveyed it, about fourteen months later, to England, starting on the 14th January, 1886, and arriving at Portsmouth on the 3rd February of the same year.

For four years the regiment remained in the Portsmouth command, and on the 6th January, 1890, embarked on board H.M. troopship *Assistance*, for Jersey, at which Island it arrived on the 8th and proceeded to occupy the barracks at St. Helier's, St. Peter's and Grève-de-Lecq.

In this Island it is still (1891) quartered.

The names of the officers now serving in the two battalions are as follows :—

1st Battalion, Jersey.	2nd Battalion, Gibraltar.
Colonel J. B. McDougal.	Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson.
Majors.	
Moberly W. H.	Carr, G. S.
Linton, C.	Capel, W.
McCarthy-O'Leary, W.	
Richardson, A. F. G.	
Captains.	
Elliot, E. H. M.	Kellie, R. H.
Sumner, C. M. (adj.)	Hall, R. H.
Lamb, T.	Purchas, J. R. P.
Smythies, R. H. R.	Grimes, H. E.
Snow, E. A.	Moggridge, J. A.
Prendergast, D. G.	Shekleton, H. P.
Withington, G. E. W.	Thompson, H. C. S.
	Skirrow, A. W.G. (adj.)
Lieutenants.	
Menzies, G. F.	Ferrers, C. S. F.
Watson, W. L.	Dudgeon, F. A.
Davies, H.	Owen, R. H.
Upperton, S.	Wanliss, C.
Waters, H. W. P.	Saumarez-Tyler, W. E.
James, E. T.	Holloway, J. T.
Lloyd, C. H.	Lynch, N. M.
	Bundock, A. F.
	L'Estrange, E. C.
	Birch, C. G. F. G.
	Ashworth, G. C.

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1st Battalion, Jersey.	2nd Battalion, Gibraltar.
2nd Lieutenants.	
Goren, B. R.	Willoughby-Osborne, A. de V.
Taylor, F. P. S.	
Ward, C. H.	Lewis, C. E.
Oakeley, E. F.	Lovell, A. N.
Carlyon, G.	Clarke-Jervoise, E. J.
Solly-Flood, A.	Fellowes, C. S.
Quartermasters.	
Burne, J. H. (Hon. capt.)	Cansdale, A. (Hon. lieut.)

Also the following Officers holding extra-regimental appointments :—

Majors. Mansel, W. L., adjt. 2nd Volunteer Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)

Burroughs, C. A. de P., lately D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Bombay.

Captains. Synge, F. R. M., adjt. 4th Battalion The King's (Liverpool Regt.)

Chapman, D. P., Bt.-Major, Egyptian Army.

Jacob, J. E. F., adjt., 2nd Volunteer Bn. P. of W.'s Volunteers, (South Lancashire Regt.)

Adam, F. A., adjt., 1st Volunteer Bn. P. of W.'s Volunteers, (South Lancashire Regt.)

Roome, F. Mc. I., attached to Army Service Corps.

Lieuts. Stewart, C. G., lately in Perak Police force.

Bell, R. C., Probationer Indian Staff Corps.

Colours destr. by fire. 1891.

On the afternoon of the 19th January, 1891, a most unfortunate occurrence took place at Fort Regent, St. Helier's, where the head-quarters of the regiment are stationed, through which the 1st Battalion suffered the irreparable loss of its old Colours, which bore on them so many tokens of honourable service, and also other relics and objects of value belonging to the regiment. At about 5.45 p.m. one of the officers, who was alone in the ante-room, accidentally upset a lamp which was filled with mineral oil. The glass receptacle broke, and immediately the oil, which ignited and flamed up, spread over the floor. Almost before it was possible to recognise the danger, the room was in a blaze. One thing after another caught fire, and all efforts to suppress the flames proved unavailing. The fire alarm was sounded, and the fire engine in charge of the regiment was quickly on the spot; buckets were also used, and everything that could be reached through the flames and smoke removed from

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the room. The behaviour of the non-commissioned officers and men deserves all praise. There was no confusion or panic, and gallant efforts were made to rescue the regimental relics especially the Colours; but these latter, being at the farthest end of the room, were utterly unapproachable. The drum captured at the battle of Maharajpore was also burned, only the shell remaining; whilst the pictures of the Queen and Prince of Wales, much valued by the regiment, were totally destroyed, together with two miniatures of old officers* of the regiment and several presents. The silver Drum-Major's-staff, taken from the French just before the battle of Salamanca, was fortunately saved, as also a valuable collection of old war medals, including the one issued to commemorate the battle of Germantown, a Peninsular medal with ten clasps, and several others of considerable value. A handsome album containing photographs of many old officers of the regiment was badly damaged, but happily, owing to the thickness of the cover, most of the photographs remained uninjured. An interesting picture of the old uniforms of the regiment was also rescued although the frame was scorched all round and the glass cracked. Adjoining the ante-room, and only separated from it by a wooden door, was the Officers' mess-room which contained a quantity of plate and other articles of considerable value. This at one time seemed in imminent danger, and a tongue of flame did actually penetrate into it and set fire to the hangings, but being luckily noticed by one of the men it was instantly extinguished by a pail of water and the room saved. After the fire every effort was made to replace and repair those things which had been lost or damaged and this was in most cases successfully accomplished. The shell of the Maharajpore drum was re-fitted, the pictures replaced, the miniatures reproduced from photographs, and the album rebound, but the only things which could not be replaced or repaired were the old Colours. A few

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* Colonel George Hibbert, C.B., and Lieutenant Wm. Hibbert. Two other miniatures—one of Colonel Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B., K.H., and the other of Captain Trollope, killed at Oude Carspel, were saved.

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fragments, which had dropped off before the fire, were carefully preserved and framed, but new Colours were a necessity, and accordingly application was made for them to the authorities and immediately acceded to. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was approached in the hope that he might be able to present these new Colours to the regiment, but owing to his many engagements His Royal Highness was prevented from doing so. His Excellency Lieut-General C. B. Ewart, C.B., R.E., Lieut-Governor of Jersey, was next invited and consented to perform the ceremony.

THE END.

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APPENDIX.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS

From 1717 to 1891.

Richard Phillips, 25th August, 1717.
Edward Cornwallis, 13th March, 1752.
Peregrine Thomas Hopson, 4th March, 1754.
Hon. John Barrington, 9th June, 1759.
Robert Armiger, 10th December, 1760.
Sir Robert Hamilton, Bt., 20th March, 1770.
Sir George Osborne, Bt., 11th August, 1786.
Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B., 2nd July, 1818.
Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., 8th January, 1829.
Sir George Cooke, K.C.B., 23rd December, 1834.
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., & G.C.H., 9th February, 1837.
Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., 25th April, 1842.
Richard Greaves, 15th December, 1861.
A. H. Ferryman, C.B., 23rd May, 1872.

In 1881 the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment and the 82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) were amalgamated as a double battalion regiment under the title of The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), when General A. H. Ferryman, C.B., and General W. S. Newton, formerly Colonel of the 82nd Regiment, both retained their positions. On the 18th September, 1887, General Ferryman was transferred to the Colonelcy of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and General Newton became Colonel of both battalions of the regiment. In 1889 General Newton died, and on the 17th October of that year General Sir Henry Bates, K.C.B., was appointed Colonel, which position he still holds.

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REGIMENTAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

3rd. Battle of Princetown, 1777.
7th. Presentation of Colours at Melbourne, 1858.
12th. Affair at Urghandaub in Afghanistan, 1842.
19th. Colours burnt in the Officers' Mess at Fort Regent, Jersey, 1891.
20th. Capture of Monte Video, 1807.
23rd. Affair at Huirangi, New Zealand, 1861.

FEBRUARY.

2nd. Taking of Kurrachee, 1839.
3rd. Storming of Monte Video, 1807.
10th. Engagement at Te Arei, New Zealand, 1861.
11th. Affair at Wariari, New Zealand, 1861.
19th. Presentation of Colours at Kurrachee, 1840.
27th. Battle of Orthez, 1814.

MARCH.

8th. Four flank companies landed at Aboukir Bay, 1801.
13th. Four flank companies in action near Alexandria, 1801.
21st. Four flank companies at battle of Alexandria, 1801.

APRIL.

2nd. Affair at Orakau, New Zealand, 1864.
6th. Assault on Badajoz, 1812.
10th. Battle of Toulouse, 1814.
11th. Title of Regiment changed from 40th (2nd Somersetshire Regiment) to 1st Battalion The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment,) 1881.

JUNE.

2nd. Presentation of Colours, 1816.
8th. Battle of Louisburg, 1758.
18th. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
21st. Battle of Vittoria, 1813.

JULY.

1st. Title of Regiment changed from Phillips's Regiment of Foot to 40th Regiment of Foot, 1751.
16th. Presentation of Colours in Jersey, 1891.
22nd. Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
28th. Battle of Talavera, 1809.
" Battle of Pyrenees, 1813.

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AUGUST.

10th. Regiment started from Candahar on its march to Cabul, 1842.
21st. Battle of Vimiera, 1808.
25th. Formation of the Regiment, 1717.
27th. Battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Territorial title of 2nd Somersetshire given to the Regiment, 1782.
30th. Affair at Goaine, 1842.

SEPTEMBER.

5th. Capture of Ghuznee, 1842.
6th. Fort Griswold taken, 1781.
11th. Battle of Brandy-Wine, 1777.
15th. Landslip at Naini Tal, 1880.
17th. Entrance into Cabul, 1842.
19th. Battle of Oude Carspel, 1799.

OCTOBER.

3rd. Battle of Germantown, 1777.
9th. Affair at Kahihi, New Zealand, 1860.
23rd. Arrival of Regiment at Candahar, 1841.

NOVEMBER.

6th. Affair at Mahoetahi, New Zealand, 1860.
10th. Engagement on lower Nivelle, 1813.
20th & 21st. Battle of Rangiriri in New Zealand, 1863.

DECEMBER.

29th. Battle of Maharajpore, 1843.
„ Affair at Matarikoriko in New Zealand, 1860.

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The following short descriptions of the battles of Brooklyn, Princetown, and Brandy-Wine, taken from Captain Nelson's "Events in the Services of the 40th Regiment" have come to notice since the account of the period in which they occurred was written :—

BATTLE OF BROOKLYN.

The Fortieth formed part of the column under Major-General Grant which was directed to advance along the coast with ten pieces of cannon to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter.

Moving forward at the appointed time, this column fell in with the advanced parties of Americans about midnight, and at daybreak the following morning encountered a large force formed in an advantageous position defended by artillery. Skirmishing and cannonading ensued, and was continued until the Americans discovered, by the firing at Brooklyn, that the left of their army had been turned and forced, when they retreated in great confusion through a morass.

They were met and attacked by the 2nd battalion Grenadiers, which was soon reinforced by the 71st Regiment, and were also attacked on the left by Major-General Grant's corps and sustained great loss, many being killed and others being drowned in the morass. The American army being driven from all its positions with severe loss, made a precipitate retreat to their lines at Brooklyn.

The Fortieth suffered the following loss :

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant killed.
1 rank and file, killed.
5 „ „ wounded.
The loss of the flank companies connot be ascertained.

The British troops on this occasion displayed great activity and valour; so impetuous was their courage that it was not without difficulty that they could be restrained from attacking the enemy's lines, and had they been permitted to go on, in the judgment of most men would have carried them; but General Howe, wishing to save the lives of the men, encamped for the night in front of the lines.

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Extract :—

"In this battle, Lieutenant Doyle was brought into "notice by conduct which combined the best feeling "with the most animated courage. He was Adjutant "of the 40th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, "who was regarded as a father by the younger mem- "bers of the corps. The Lieutenant-Colonel was des- "perately wounded early in the action, which became "very hot where he lay; Lieutenant Doyle, fearing that "he might be trampled to death, rushed with a few "followers into the midst of the enemy and dragged "away the body of his friend, but it was too late, for he "had expired. This act made a strong impression on "all who witnessed it, and produced a handsome com- "pliment from the Commander-in-Chief, General "Howe."

General Howe, in his despatch dated September 3rd, 1776, Long Island, says :—"The behaviour of both officers and soldiers was highly to their honour; more determined courage and steadiness in troops have never been experienced, or a greater ardour to distinguish themselves, as all those who had an opportunity have amply evinced by their actions."

The Americans quitted their fortified lines during the night, and retired across the East river in boats to New York. The reduction of Long Island was accomplished in a few days with little loss.

BATTLE OF PRINCETOWN.

On the morning of the 3rd January 1777, in accordance with orders received, Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, with the 17th and 55th Regiments, left Princetown for Maidenhead, a village half-way on the road to Trenton. General Washington had used such expedition that at sunrise his guard came in contact with Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood's regiment, the 17th, a short distance from Princetown. A smart engagement immediately ensued; at first the enemy were thrown into confusion, but General Washington, who had by this time come up with his main body, by great personal exertions restored order and renewed the fight. The 17th, severed from the 55th, by a most gallant charge broke through the enemy and made

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good their way to Maidenhead. The 40th and 55th, being themselves vigorously attacked, were not able to support the 17th. These attacks were so sudden and unexpected, that without any concerted plan or opportunity of giving orders each corps fought and defended itself separately.

The 40th and 55th, unable to make good their way to Maidenhead, effected a retreat to Brunswick, but not without severe loss.

The Fortieth had 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer and 88 rank and file killed, wounded and missing. Many of the latter rejoined at Brunswick.

BATTLE OF BRANDY-WINE.

The 2nd Brigade, under Major-General Grant, consisted of the 5th, 10th, 27th, 40th, and 55th Regiments, and with this Brigade the 40th was present at the Battle of Brandy-Wine, where the American Army had taken up a position to oppose the advance of the expedition against Philadelphia, and on the 11th September the British moved forward to engage their opponents. The action proved decisive, the enemy was driven from his position and forced to retreat, the greater portion not resting until they reached Philadelphia. The 40th forming part of General Kuyphausen's column, the battalion companies were only slightly engaged and had one man wounded. The flank companies which accompanied General's Howe's column had

(1st Battalion Grenadiers) Lieutenant Barber, killed.
(1st „ „) Captain Simcoe * } wounded.
(2nd „ „) „ De Courcy, }
Several rank and file killed and wounded. †

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* Afterwards Governor of Canada.

† The casualties in the flank companies have not been preserved.

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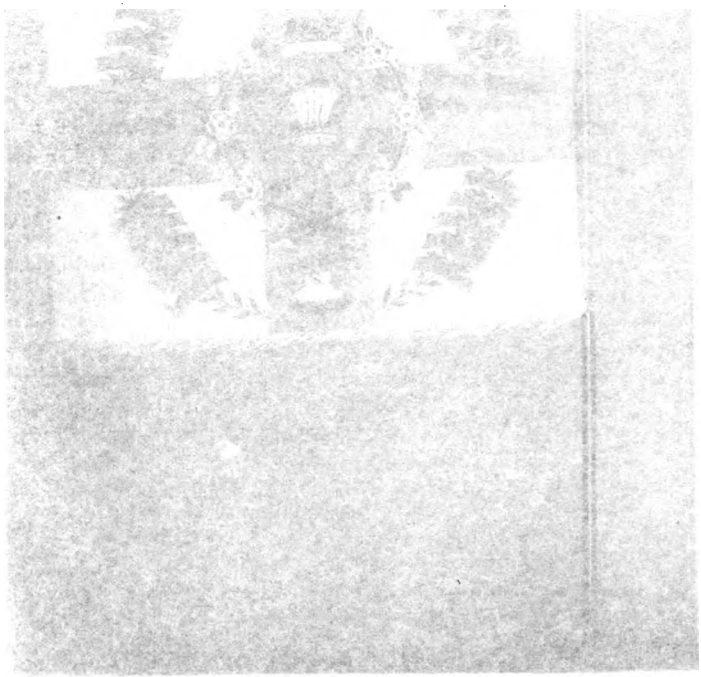

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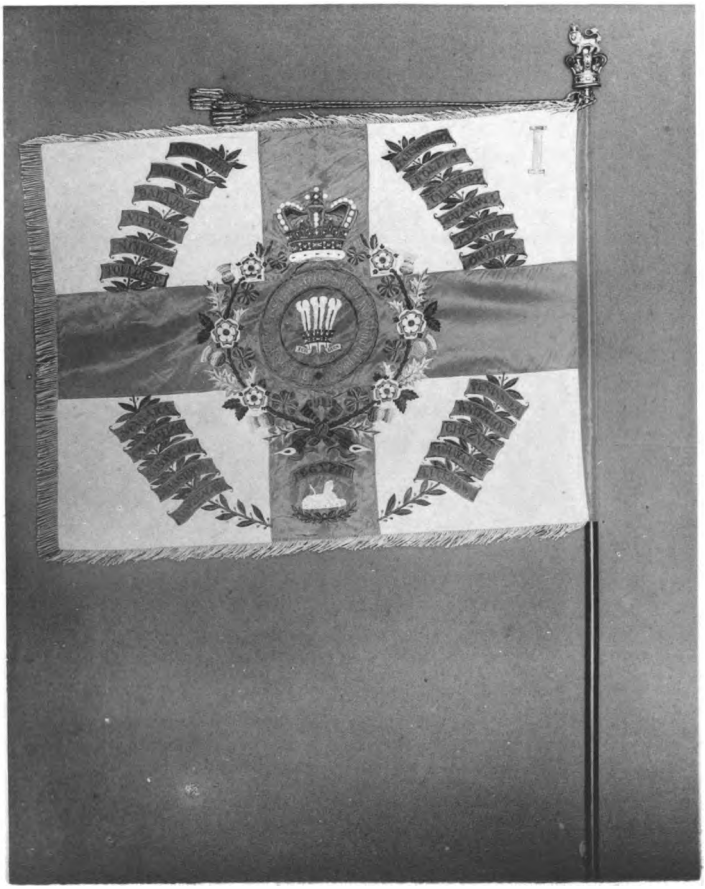

REGTL. COLOUR OF THE 1ST BATTN.
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS
(South Lancashire Regiment).
Presented 1891.

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PRESENTATION OF COLOURS,

16th JULY, 1891.

THE CEREMONY.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the interest taken throughout the Island of Jersey, and more especially in St. Helier, in the grand ceremony of the Presentation of Colours, which took place on the 16th July, 1891. The great misfortune which necessitated this function had evoked wide-spread sympathy, and now that the time had come for the old Colours to be replaced by new ones, all ranks in the Regiment felt gratified and proud at the genuine interest and friendly feeling which was so clearly evinced by all classes in the event.

Nothing could have been more propitious than the weather. The sun shone brilliantly throughout the day and all looked bright and cheerful. A pretty green space known as the "People's Park" had been selected for the ceremony, and it would have been hard to find a place more suitable. On one side was a terraced hill sloping up from the parade ground and affording a perfect position from which hundreds could view the ceremony without crowding or inconvenience, whilst on the other sides rows of well covered trees gave a delightful shade from the heat and glare of the mid-day sun.

A liberal display of bunting in the streets of the Town was the first outward sign that some unusual occurrence was about to take place. The occasion had clearly been regarded as a holiday by all classes in town and country, and a number of the leading business establishments in St. Helier remained closed during the morning; the country people too made the occasion an excuse for a holiday and came pouring into the Island's "Metropolis" in hundreds. From 9 a.m. the ground commenced filling and every point of vantage on the terraced hill was quickly taken possession of, whilst beneath the trees were long rows of carriages and in the windows of neighbouring houses crowds of interested spectators. An enclosure had

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been kept just in front of the trees for old Officers of the Regiment and their families, for the relations of officers serving, and for the relations of officers on the staff, &c., taking part in the ceremony. This space began to fill about eleven o'clock, and a little before 11.30 the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage drove up containing Mrs. and Miss Ewart and Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Bishop of Guildford, and this was followed by another in which were seated the Bishop of Guildford and the Dean of Jersey in their robes. The Rev. W. Le Maistre (Rector of St. Peter's), the Rev. E. Luce (Rector of St. Mary's) and the Rev. L. Packer, also appeared shortly afterwards, and joining the Bishop prepared to take part in the service of consecration.

The enclosure was by this time nearly full, and amongst those assembled were the following past and present officers of the regiment :—Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Nelson, K.C.B. ; Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B. ; Deputy-Surgeon-General Herbert ; Lieutenant-Colonel King ; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson (commanding 2nd Battalion) ; Major Daubeny ; Captain Murphy, Royal Dragoons ; Captain Simpson, Royal Scots Greys ; Captain Gooch (1st Volunteer Battalion) ; Captain Manson, and Lieutenant Davies from the Depot, &c. *

The Regiment, under the command of Colonel T. B. McDougal, left Fort Regent about eleven o'clock, and marching down through the crowded streets reached the People's Park in time to be drawn up to receive the Lieutenant-Governor at 11.30. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Ewart, C.B., rode on to the ground accompanied by his staff † shortly after that hour and was received by the Regiment with a Royal Salute. The line was then inspected and the ceremony began.

Owing to their being no old Colours to troop, the

* Major Chapman (Egyptian Army) and Lieutenant Fellows (2nd Battalion) also arrived in Jersey for the Presentation of Colours, but were unfortunately too late to be present on parade.

† Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, C.R.E., Major Scott, C.R.A., Captain Plumer, D.A.A.G., Captain Simpson, and Captain Lucas. His Excellency was also accompanied by Colonel Sir James Godfray, A.D.C. to the Queen.

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usual procedure on occasions of Presentation could not be followed, and the ceremony opened by the line forming three sides of a square, after which the drums were piled in the centre, and the new Colours laid on them. Major Moberly and Major Linton, the two senior Majors of the Battalion, then took post on either side, and behind them were the two senior lieutenants, Lieutenant G. F. Menzies and Lieutenant W. L. Watson, with the four senior Colour-Sergeants.* Colonel McDougal informed the Lieutenant-Governor that all was ready, and then, still remaining mounted, took his place in rear of the Colour party. The Lieutenant-Governor now rode forward, followed by the Bishop of Guildford, the Dean of Jersey and the other officiating clergy, and the religious part of the ceremony commenced with the singing of the following hymn, which was most impressively sung by the whole Regiment accompanied by the band.

HYMN.

Brightly gleams our banner,
Pointing to the sky,
Cheering toilworn soldiers
On to Victory.
Ready for the warfare,
Gladly thus we pray,
And with hearts united,
Take our onward way.
Brightly gleams our banner,
Pointing to the sky,
Cheering toilworn soldiers
On to Victory.

Jesu, Lord and Master,
At Thy sacred feet,
There with hearts rejoicing,
See Thy soldiers meet.
Often have we left Thee,
Often gone astray,
Keep us, mighty Saviour,
In the narrow way.
Brightly gleams, &c.

All our days direct us,
In the way we go,
Lead us on victorious,
Over every foe;
Bid Thine angels shield us,
When the storm clouds low'r,
Pardon, Lord, and save us,
In the last dread hour.
Brightly gleams, &c.

Then with Saints and Angels,
May we join above,
Offering prayers and praises,
At Thy Throne of love;
When the strife is over,
Then come rest and peace,
Jesus in His beauty,
Songs that never cease.
Brightly gleams, &c.

Amen.

The Bishop then began the prayers, which were as follows :—

Let us pray.
Lord, have mercy upon us.
Christ, have mercy upon us.
Lord, have mercy upon us.

---

* Colour Sergeants Worsley, McNiffe Fuller and Doolan.

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The Lord's Prayer.

O GOD, the Protector of all that trust in Thee, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy ; Increase and multiply upon us Thy Mercy ; that Thou being our Ruler and Guide, we may so pass through things temporal that we finally lose not the things eternal ; Grant this, O Heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake our Lord. *Amen.*

GRANT us, we beseech Thee, O Lord, this day, Thy blessing, and mercifully hear the supplications we make before Thee. Let Thy gracious favour rest on those who shall follow the Standards now committed to their trust. Give them courage, and let their courage rest on the sure trust and confidence they repose in Thee. May they have grace to use victory with moderation, and if it should be Thy will that success should not always attend them, may its absence never be accompanied by dishonour. We know, O Lord, that without Thee we can do nothing ; and that it is not of our strength or skill that we can conquer ; There is none that fighteth for us but only Thou O God. We desire that the course of this world may be so peacefully ordered by Thy governance that we may serve Thee in all godly quietness. Yet forasmuch as Thy Blessed Son did show mercy to soldiers that trusted in Him, we pray that these may use their vocation in such a spirit of true religion as shall win Thy protection and blessing, for His sake. Do Thou guide the counsels of those who shall lead them, and may Thy grace sustain them in the hour of need. Finally may Thy great merey bring them to everlasting life, for His sake Who died and rose again for us, Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy holy Word that the hearts of Kings are in Thy rule and governance, and that Thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to Thy godly wisdom. We humbly beseech Thee so to dispose and govern the heart of VICTORIA, Thy servant our Queen and Governor, that in all her thoughts, words, and works, she may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and study to preserve Thy people committed to her charge in wealth, peace, and godliness. Grant this, O merciful Father, for Thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The prayers being concluded, the Bishop addressed the Regiment, and in a loud clear voice said that he should be sorry for the service to close without his having the opportunity of saying a few words to them. Its significance could not escape the notice of those who had entered fully into the meaning of the prayers just offered up. Some might wonder how a man of peace like himself, one set apart for the service of the Most High God—the God of peace—could consent to consecrate Colours to lead a regiment on to war. But it was just because he was a man of peace and not a man of war that he did so. They were men of peace as he was ; they were not men

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of war, but if men wanted peace they must be prepared for war. War was often necessary in order to secure the blessings of peace. He longed for the time when wars should cease and when their swords might be turned into ploughshares, but because they had not yet reached that millenium, God forbid that they should therefore dissociate the profession of arms from all that was holy, sacred and true. He looked upon many in the military profession now living as the personification of all that was manly, high-minded and faithful, and in times gone by he had only to recall the names of Havelock, Lawrence, Hedley-Vicars, Gordon and others. He trusted that the Colours now to be committed to their faithful keeping would ever lead on to victory. Let all remember that it was in the hour of victory that the true manliness of the soldier was shown. To savage nations victory often meant massacre, rapine, and loot, but the true soldier in the hour of victory showed moderation and true Christian character. He felt sure they would ever show courage and bravery in the time of danger, and would urge them if ever called to face the foe, in the hour of victory—for he threw no doubt on that—to use it as Christian soldiers. He hoped, however, it would please God to avert war, but if it ever did come in their day might God defend the right, and might His blessing rest upon them both in times of difficulty and in eternity. The Bishop then pronounced the benediction.

This concluded the consecration service and the Lieutenant-Governor then invited Lieutenant-General Sir A. Nelson and Major-General Solly-Flood to stand on either side of him. Majors Moberly and Linton delivered the Colours to His Excellency, who handed them to Lieutenants Menzies and Watson by whom they were received on bended knee.

Lieutenant-General Ewart, addressing the Regiment, then said he was proud, as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen in the Island, to present with their new Colours the successors of the old 40th Regiment, a fine and well known corps in the service. He was glad there were present General Sir A. Nelson and Major General Solly-Flood, as well as other distinguished officers who had seen service with the old Regiment.

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His Excellency next dealt briefly with the history of the old 40th, which was raised in 1717 and first saw service in North America, Louisburg being the first name borne on its Colours. He also referred to the services of the Grenadiers of the 40th at the battle of the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec, when General Wolfe fell mortally wounded in the hour of victory. He described in stirring and graphic terms many other engagements also in which the Regiment had taken part, including the landing at Aboukir Bay, in Egypt, the Peninsular War, Waterloo, Afghanistan, Maharajpore and New Zealand, but time did not permit him to go all though the long roll of battles and sieges in which the 40th had taken part. It was said by the Duke of Wellington that his Army, of which the 40th formed part, would go anywhere and do anything. General Sir A. Nelson who had taken part with the Regiment in many of its glorious actions in Afghanistan and at Maharajpore could tell them more than himself about these battles. Having referred to the previous presentations of Colours in 1858, 1840, and about 1816, his Excellency next spoke of the manner in which the old 40th, which had more honors on its Colours than any other single battalion Regiment in the service, became amalgamated with the old 82nd, also a very distinguished corps which had seen much service, thus forming the present South Lancashire Regt., and concluded by assuring Colonel McDougal and the officers that he highly appreciated the privilege of being there that day to present their new Colours. From what he knew, had seen and heard of the Regiment, he was sure they would never do anything to bring dishonour on their Colours, but would seek one and all to keep up its good name, and whether in peace or war the Colours would always be honoured and found in the right place.

Colonel McDougal addressing his Excellency in reply, said that on behalf of himself, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion The Prince of Wales's Volunteers, South Lancashire Regiment, he begged to tender to his Excellency their best thanks for the honour he had conferred on the Regiment in presenting it with new Colours. These thanks he felt sure were shared by the whole Regiment, by those who were present, and also by those who through unavoidable circumstances could

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not attend. They felt proud that the presentation had been performed by so distinguished an officer as Lieutenant-General Ewart. His Excellency had referred in the highest terms of praise to the conduct of the Regiment in the past, and it would be presumptuous on his part to say more than that he thought the praise was well deserved. They all deeply deplored that it was impossible to carry out that interesting ceremony of trooping the old Colours, but as nearly all here knew, those sacred relics had recently been destroyed by a disastrous fire.

Colonel McDougal then turning to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Guildford, said that on behalf of the Regiment he begged to offer to his Lordship their sincere thanks for coming there that day and also for the very impressive manner in which he had, together with the Very Reverend the Dean of Jersey and his other colleagues, officiated at the solemn service of consecration.

On the conclusion of Colonel McDougal's address the drums were unpiled and the regiment again formed line. The Colour party then turned about and faced the line, and the new Colours were received with a general salute after which they were carried in slow time to their place in the centre of the Regiment, whilst the band played the National Anthem. Colonel McDougal now handed over command to Major Moberly, and the impressive ceremony of trooping the new Colours was immediately proceeded with. The escort company was commanded by Major Richardson, with Lieutenant Upperton as subaltern. As soon as the trooping had been completed the Regiment marched past, first in column to the tune of the Regimental march "God bless the Prince of Wales," and then in quarter column to the strains of the old 40th Regimental march "The Somersetshire Poachers." The ceremony concluded with an advance in review order, after which his Excellency Lieutenant-General Ewart again addressing Colonel McDougal expressed in the highest terms his satisfaction at the way in which the Regiment had turned out, marched past, and performed the various movements on parade.

THE LUNCHEON.

The troops now returned through the town of

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St. Helier to Fort Regent, his Excellency and Staff riding at the head of the Regiment.

On arrival at the Fort a luncheon was given by the Officers to the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff, to the Bishop and officiating clergy, and to the officers past and present belonging to the Regiment, who had come over to Jersey to see the Presentation of Colours. The luncheon was served in a marquee, and about 50 sat down at the table. The following toasts were proposed:—

"The Queen" by Colonel McDougal; "the Lieutenant-Governor" also by Colonel McDougal, to which Lieutenant-General Ewart responded, regretting that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had, owing to his many engagements, been unable to present the Colours, and expressing his own pleasure in doing so as the representative of the Queen.

Colonel McDougal then proposed the health of the old officers and those not at present serving in the 1st Battalion, to which Sir Abercrombie Nelson responded, mentioning in doing so the many ties which he had with the 40th Regiment. He had, he said, been in it himself and served with it through many important actions; he had had two brothers and a son in it, and his wife's family, the Hibberts, had also had several representatives in the corps who served with distinction at Waterloo and in other battles.

The next toast, that of Colonel McDougal and the Officers at present serving in the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor and briefly responded to by Colonel McDougal.

THE BALL.

In the evening a ball was given by Colonel McDougal and the officers at the Oddfellows' Hall to which about 800 guests were invited, but the actual number present probably did not exceed 450. All the rooms and every available space in the building were appropriated and fitted up, no time, trouble, or expense being spared to make it as perfect as possible. The ball-room itself was a mass of flowers, plants, flags and draperies. On the walls were numerous devices of swords, bayonets, cleaning rods, &c., &c., and twenty-three sparkling metal shields each bearing the name of one of the actions in which the regiment had taken part, written on a bar of crimson, blue and buff, the

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regimental colours. At one end of the room was an elevated platform on which were settees, sofas and chairs, and behind them a bank of beautiful flowers, palms, &c., whilst in the centre rose a huge trophy reaching to the ceiling and surmounted by the Royal crown. In this trophy were arrayed the new Colours of the Regiment, guarded by two sentries, the drum taken at Maharajpore, the Drum-Major's staff captured in the Peninsular War, the staff of the old 40th Regiment, and a case containing medals given for Germantown, the Peninsula, Waterloo, Afghanistan, and New Zealand, also the Maharajpore star. One of the Peninsular medals had no less than ten clasps and another seven; above the medals was a star composed of all the different kinds of swords in use in the Regiment, from an officer's downwards, and above this again was a handsome representation of the Regimental crest, the Prince of Wales's plume, made of real ostrich feathers, and a silver model of the Sphinx, standing out in bold relief on a red background surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves. In addition to the mural decorations already mentioned a number of mirrors beautifully framed with a profusion of sweet swelling flowers had a most pleasing effect. At the opposite end of the room to the trophy the Regimental band was placed on a stage, the front of which was entirely concealed by enormous palms, shrubs and plants of various kinds, and in the centre a star of unusually large size shone out from amongst the plants. On either side of this stood figures in ancient armour, and beyond them again were stands of arms, and huge blocks of ice rising from amongst the foliage. The ceiling was festooned with wreaths of laurel from which depended small flags and baskets of ferns.

Leading from the ball room were two sitting-out rooms furnished in oriental style, the whole of the walls and ceilings being covered with primrose-coloured material and decorated with Japanese fans, umbrellas and reed portières. A frieze of dark green and a dado of matting worked in the Regimental Colours completed a most pleasing tout-ensemble. In one of these rooms were hung four miniatures belonging to the officers, representing Sir Thos. Valiant, K.C.B., K.H., who commanded the Regiment many years ago, and also curiously enough was an officer in the 82nd now

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the 2nd battalion of the Regiment for some time previously; Captain Trollope, mortally wounded in the attack on Oude-Carspel, Holland; Colonel Geo. Hibbert, C.B., who was present with the Regiment at Waterloo, and afterwards commanded it; and Lieutenant Wm. Hibbert, who was a Lieutenant in the corps at the beginning of the century. Another object of interest also in this room was a case of two medals and the Maharajpore star belonging to the three brothers Nelson, all distinguished officers in the Regiment, and which had been presented to the Officers by Lieutenant-General Sir Abercrombie Nelson, K.C.B., who was present at the ball.

Another side room must be shortly described. It was fitted up to represent a fisherman's cottage, the whole of the ceiling and walls being covered with unbleached sheeting and hung with nets, fishing baskets, &c. The lamps in this room were fitted with tinted globes and the effect thus produced was exceedingly pretty.

From this room a door at one end communicated with the open air, and here a rustic staircase had been erected leading to a fernery and grotto. This was lighted by strings of coloured lights and formed a cool and pleasant lounge which was deservedly popular. With this little garden of flowers the long French windows of the supper room also communicated, and here again the usual aspect of the Hall had been entirely changed. Taking the Pompeian style as their guide, the decorators had completely covered the walls with dark blue sateen. A frieze of light mixed colours ran round the top of the room, and from this drooped festoons of crimson and buff, the whole being lighted up by handsome mirrors and bayonet stars. A large number of small tables on which supper was served covered the floor of the room, and these being ornamented with the Regimental plate and flowers completed a coup-d'œil which was certainly most effective. Light refreshments were served in a room adjoining the supper room, and here the drapery was of Moorish design. In this room also the remnants of the old Colours, mounted and framed, were hung on the walls and helped, with an interesting figure of the former uniforms of the Regiment, to complete the decorations. It only remains to

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mention the grand staircase leading to the ball-room. This had been arched over with trellis work and the walls screened in the same manner; the whole was then covered with foliage, baskets of ferns hung from the arched roof, and fairy lamps and coloured lights afforded the necessary illumination.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who was received by a guard of honour, arrived shortly before 10 o'clock; immediately afterwards dancing commenced and was kept up with much spirit until about 4.30 the next morning, to the charming music of the Regimental band under the able conductorship of Mr. J. Wright, the bandmaster.

The programme was as follows :—

1. Lancers ... ... *Gondoliers.*
2. Valse .... *Espana.*
3. Valse ... ... *Les Sourires.*
4. Polka ... . *At Home.*
5. Valse... ... *Au Pays des Chansons.*
6. Valse .... *Sentiers Fleuris.*
7. Lancers... ... ... *Duke of Fife.*
8. Valse..... .... *Autrefois.*
9. Valse ... ... *Our Regiment.*

(*Composed in honour of the occasion by Mr. J. Wright.*)

Supper Dances.

1. Valse .... *Mikado.*
2. Highland Schottische.
3. Valse ... ... *Estudiantina.*
4. Polka .... *Toujours Galant.*

10. Valse ... ... *La Gitana.*
11. Valse... .... *The Officers.*
12. Lancers ... ... *Erminie.*
13. Valse ... . *Le Plaisir c'est ma Vie.*
14. Valse ... ... *Casino Tanze.*
15. Polka .... *Le Premier Pas.*
16. Valse ... ... *Tender and True.*
17. Valse .... *Visions d'Amour.*
18. Polka ... ... *P. & O.*
19. Valse..... .... *Mon Ami.*
20. Galop ... ... *United Service.*

"God Save the Queen."

On one side of the ball programme covers was a representation of the old 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Colours, with the Sphinx, the numerals XL, and the date of presentation 7th Jan., 1858, whilst on the other was a similar reproduction of the new ones with the Prince of Wales's Plume and the Sphinx, and the date, 16th July, 1891.

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17TH JULY.

On the following day a dinner was organised for all the N. C. officers, men, women, and children of the Regiment. The rooms were gaily decorated and the officers visited their men, when success was drunk to the new Colours amidst hearty cheers.

CRICKET MATCH.

In the afternoon a cricket match was played with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (51st), the eleven having come over from Guernsey for the occasion. The Regimental band played during the game, and a large concourse of people assembled to witness it. Owing to want of time the match was unfortunately drawn, but lovely weather still prevailing a most enjoyable afternoon was nevertheless spent.

DINNER.

After the match Colonel McDougal and the Officers entertained the Officers of the Yorkshire Light Infantry at dinner and also the old officers and others who had come over to Jersey for the Presentation of Colours. About 45 in all sat down to table. The next entertainment was

THE SERGEANTS' BALL

which was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor and his family, by all the officers of the Regiment past and present, and by a great number of their friends. The guests altogether numbered about 400 and dancing was kept up with great spirit all night. The Oddfellows' Hall was again used and all the decorations as for the Officers' ball were retained.

SMOKING CONCERT.

The same evening the Corporals and men of the Regiment had a smoking concert in barracks. Great good humour prevailed throughout.

During the day the following telegram dated Gibraltar, 10 p.m., 16th July, 1891, was received from the Officers of the 2nd Battalion :—

"We drink health and success to the new Colours. Wish we could be with you to-night."

ERRATA.

On page 99, in list of Officers serving in the 2nd Battalion, Captain E. E. M. D. Manson's name is omitted and should appear after that of Captain Moggridge.

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